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REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Herald Nov 30/45

Herald-Ar...

WE SEE OUR SONS AGAIN—Montreal's famed regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) returned home yesterday afternoon to meet a joyous welcome from a proud city. Crowds lined St. James street, above, to give the Highlanders one of the biggest ovations accorded returning veterans of this war. (Story on page 2).

Proud City Greets Black W

Thousands C Returning H

In a tumultuous welcome befitting heroes returning to their homes after yea a quarter million persons, many of them of other local units, lined St. James str men of the 1st Battalion, the Black W Regiment, after their arrival at Bona Halifax.

For two hours before the troop train pulled in, men, women and children gathered in thousands between the station and St. Gabriel street, near the Craig street drill hall. And as the veterans and their bands marched through the canyons of the financial district, showers of ticker tape and colored sheets of paper swept down to add to the excitement.

At the head of the parade were the bronzed veterans of the 1st Battalion, and following were some 500 other Highlanders who had returned earlier during the past year. Under the C.N.R. aqueduct over St. James street the Black Watch veterans marched through a solid avenue of Union Jacks, held aloft by railway employees who had taken time out to cheer the marchers. The Union Jacks were later handed over to veterans making up the second half of the long parade, who carried them high right along the parade route and into the Drill Hall.

Participating in the home-coming celebration with the veterans were men of the 2nd and 3rd Reserve battalions of the regiment, the pipe and brass bands, and a detachment of the Bishop's College Cadet Corps. Despite the great size of the Drill Hall, every foot of space was filled as the vets and bands entered with the ringing cheers of their families and friends waiting for them.

At Victoria Square the salute was taken by Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding. Representing the city was Councillor W. R. Bulloch who later also gave a brief message of welcome to the veterans on behalf of the mayor. Standing alongside Gen. Renaud were Col. Paul Hutchison, E.D., regimental commander, and several of the honorary colonels of the Black Watch.

Lieut.-Col. V. E. Traversy, in command and the men of the 1st Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. Motzfeldt, a former command officer, headed the veterans who had previously returned home

Herald-Arjans

FLAGS AND TICKER TAPE—Rolls of ticker tape were thrown from Montreal's financial district, St. James street, in honor of 1st Battalion of the Black Watch back from the wars. The regiment is shown on parade en route to Craig Street Drill Hall where the men were greeted by their kinfolk. (Story on page 2).

Watch
s Cheer
Heroes

efitting Montreal's own kilted
after years of overseas service,
of them veterans on crutches
rnes street yesterday to cheer
Black Watch, Royal Highland
at Bonaventure station from

EATON

C'est avec fierté que nous
accueillons le fameux

BLACK WATCH
Royal Highland Regiment of Canada

Nous souhaitons la plus
cordiale bienvenue au

50th MEDIUM BTY. R.C.A.
73rd FIELD BTY. R.C.A.
1st RD. CONSTRUCTION COY. R.C.E.

BRAVO!

Welcome Home

Officers and Men of the
"BLACK WATCH"

You have brought honour to your country and yourselves.
By your deeds you have proven the skirl of the bagpipes to be an inspiration to your comrades — a terror to the enemy!

... thankfully, we salute you!

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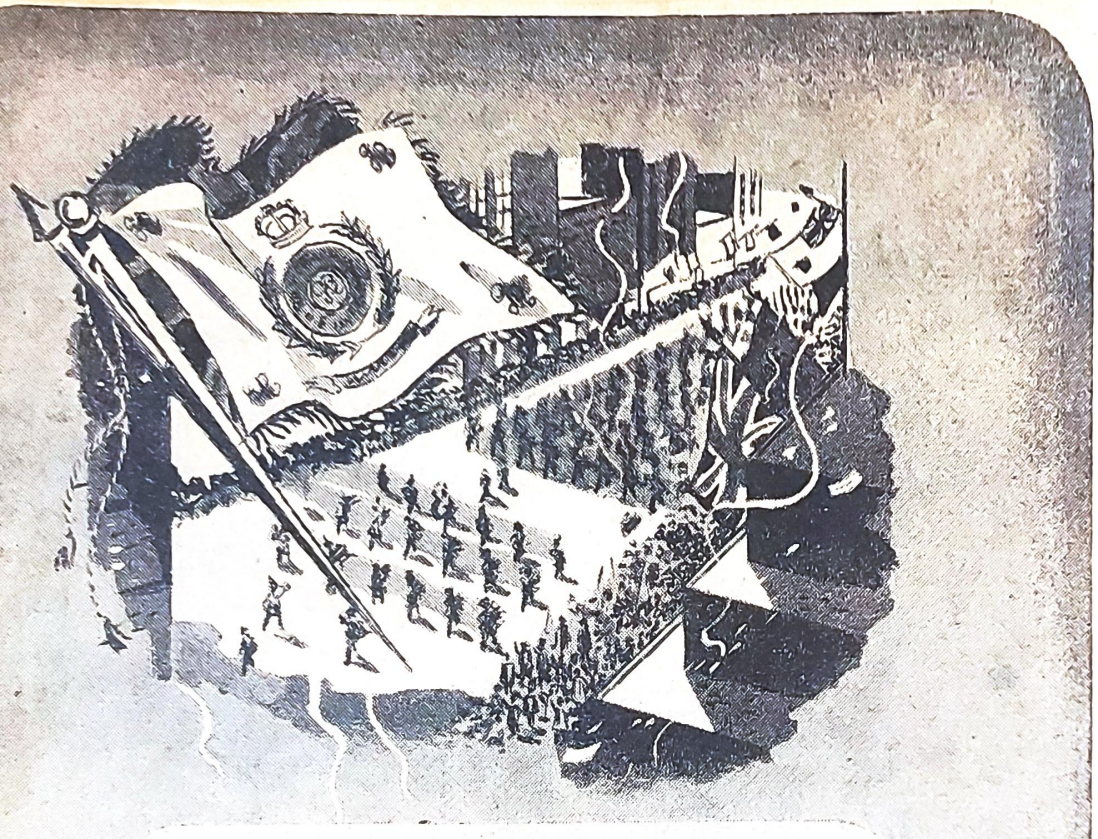

BIENVENUE AU PAYS

Le Premier Bataillon
The Black Watch
(Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Soldats du 1er Bataillon, vous avez continué, en y ajoutant un lustre nouveau, les glorieuses traditions de vos devanciers dont les exploits constituent une belle page de l'histoire canadienne . . . Couverts de lauriers chèrement gagnés par vos gestes héroïques . . . Soldats du Premier Bataillon . . . Montréal est heureux de saluer votre retour et de rendre hommage à votre bravoure !

●

Par la même occasion Montréal rend aussi hommage et souhaite la plus cordiale bienvenue aux valeureux frères d'armes des Highlanders :

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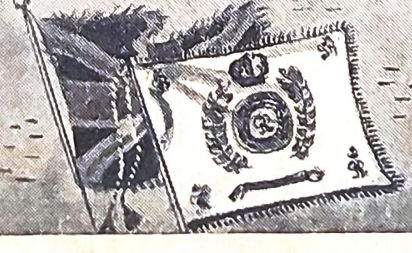


BIENVENUE

au

1er BATAILLON,
THE BLACK WATCH
(R. H. R.) OF CANADA

LE PLUS VIEUX régiment écossais du Dominion, outre-mer depuis septembre 1940, a écrit un autre glorieux chapitre de ses fastes de guerre. Depuis les jours sombres de Dieppe jusqu'à la glorieuse victoire finale, ce régiment a maintenu l'honneur traditionnel du

BLACK WATCH!

BRASSERIE "BLACK HORSE" DAWES

Le commandant des "Black Watch"

Le lieutenant-colonel VALMORE-ERIC TRAVERSY, 29 ans, commandant du 1er bataillon "Black Watch", est ici entouré des membres de sa famille, quelques instants après avoir donné à ses hommes l'ordre de rompre les rangs, à la suite de la réception au manège de la rue Craig. De gauche à droite, on remarque, Mlle FRANCES TRAVERSY, sa petite soeur, Mme V.-I. TRAVERSY, sa mère, le lt-col. Traversy et sa femme. La famille réside à 105, chemin de la côte S.-Antoine. — (Photo armée canadienne.)

The Gazette

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1945.

Montreal's Pride in Black Watch Arouses Inspired Welcome Home

Dense Crowds Line Route of Triumphal City March To Give Highlanders Biggest Ovation Yet to Returned Men of Second World War

By LEON TURNER

The pride of a great city in one of the Dominion's greatest regiments was the inspiration, yesterday, for a reception acknowledged to be the most spectacular and most tumultuous accorded to any local unit of the Second World War. The homecoming of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch of Canada will live long in the memories of all who saw it.

And many were those who saw it—dense crowds, lining the route of the parade, instinctively stomped their chilled feet on the cold and slushy sidewalks of St. James street as the kilted and Balmoral-bonneted battalion swung past.

Looking at the throngs which greeted the battalion as it turned onto St. James street from Chaboillez Square, it seemed that the limit of density had been achieved, but as the parade passed the saluting base opposite Victoria Square and entered the heart of Montreal's financial district, its vanguard was obliged, literally, to force a path through the ranks of cheering, flag-waving spectators.

Surveying the spectacle from a window, high above the saluting base, hardly a vacant foot of pavement could be seen between the erstwhile sombre ranks of banks and business houses. Miles upon miles of ticker tape and adding machine ribbon streamed and crisscrossed in the light, damp breeze.

RECEPTION AT BONAVENTURE

The battalion arrived at Bonaventure Station promptly at 3 o'clock and its officer commanding, Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, as he stepped off the train was warmly greeted by Col. P. P. Hutchison, commandant of the regiment, and by a group of other high-ranking officers. The public and military reception committee included Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4; Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., Adjutant General, and Councillor W. R. Bulloch, representing the City of Montreal. A tribute of flowers from the Canadian Merchant Navy was received on behalf of the unit by Col. Traversy.

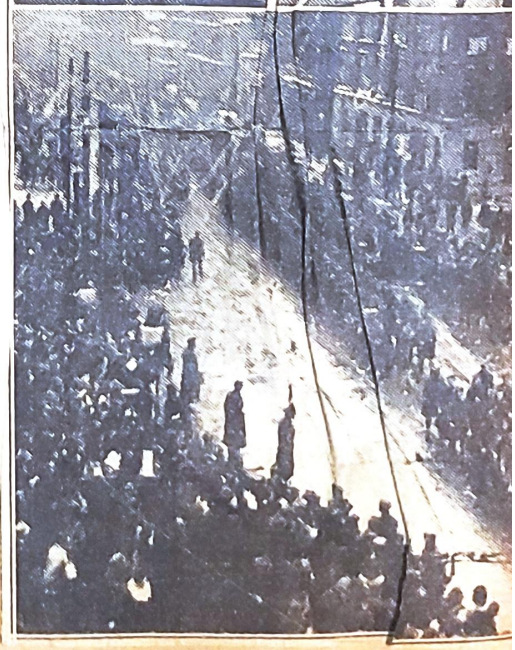
As the balance of the battalion spilled out of the crowded coaches of the C.N.R. special which had brought them from Halifax, the famous Black Watch pipe band, under the command of Pipe Major Robert Hanna, paced ceremonially to and fro on the platform, playing the music of the Scottish highlands, where the Royal Highland Regiment was born more than 200 years ago.

The homecoming men, tense and excited during their 29-hour trip from Halifax, reported that their first intimation of the reception that awaited them was the cheering groups of men and women who waved at the train from the windows of factories in the outlying industrial sections of the city. It was at this point that they began a last-minute campaign of polishing and brushing in preparation for the welcome that lay ahead of them.

Out in Chaboillez Square, in the meantime, more than 300 previously returned veterans of the 1st Battalion had formed up in parade order under the command of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, who still wore his arm in a sling as a result of wounds received in action overseas. The regimental brass band provided a musical interlude in front of the station while the Battalion formed up. A great cheer went up from the assembled crowds as the pipers finally led the unit out from the station platform and through the square to St. James street. As the last files were engulfed by the huge crowds which lined the street, the brass band, under WO. J. B. Jones, fell into step behind them to be followed in turn by Col. Motzfeldt's command.

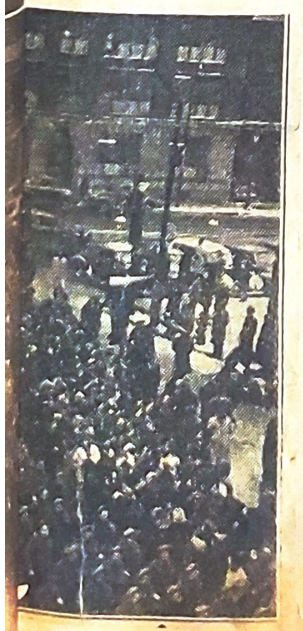
Down through a veritable canyon of shouting and waving spectators, the parade made its way to Victoria Square, where Gen. Renaud received the "eyes right", accompanied by Hon. Mr. Abbott, Hon. Mr. Claxton, Gen. Walford, Col. Hutchison and Councillor Bulloch.

Marching the wrong way on the one-way street, the parade continued amid a fluttering tangle of paper streamers and ticker tape, east into the darkening financial section, to emerge again into relative brightness at Champ de Mars. Down the hill at St. Gabriel street it went, and east to the Craig Street Drill Hall, where the thunderous ovation of the assembled next of kin echoed and re-echoed with the acoustical quality beloved of drill sergeants all over the world.



BLACK WATCH ARRIVES: Top: **Lt.-Col. Traversy,** Officer Commanding the homecoming 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) is greeted as he steps off the train at Bonaventure station, by **Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E.,** District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4. The colonel and his command had just arrived in the city after a 29-hour train journey from Halifax where they disembarked Monday from the giant liner Queen Elizabeth. Centre: **Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D.,** Commandant of the Black Watch, briefly addresses the men of the 1st Battalion during the official reception held for them in the Craig street Drill Hall. Col. Hutchison congratulated his men on the gallant way in which they had upheld and added to the great reputation of the regiment. To the left stands **Councillor W. R. Bulloch,** who represented the city, was also present to welcome the battalion at the station. Bottom: The parade, one of the most inspiring ever held in Montreal, passes the saluting base opposite Victoria Square, where the twin lines of onlookers bulged slightly, only to converge into a dense mass in the centre of the financial district, east of McGill street.

(Gazette Photos by Barton)



RULER STRAIGHT RANKS

Formed up in ruler straight ranks facing a throng of well over 5,000 relatives and friends in the Drill Hall, the men of the 1st Battalion strove dutifully to retain their military composure but couldn't refrain, even before they were stood easy, from acknowledging with smiles and winks the shouts of recognition and gestures of greetings directed at them from the crowd.

Three very brief addresses of welcome were made by Councillor Bulloch, Maj.-Gen. Renaud and Col. Hutchison, and these were replied to with even greater brevity by Lt.-Col. Traversy. All three of the speakers spoke with feeling of the distinguished combat record of the unit both in this and former wars and each concluded his address by greeting the unit in behalf of the city, the Canadian Army and the regiment, respectively. Councillor Bulloch, speaking as representative of the City of Montreal, voiced the sentiments of all when he said, "For all that lies ahead of you in the years to come — Good Luck." Lt.-Col. Traversy explained the extreme brevity of his remarks by speaking of the anxiety of his men to meet and get reacquainted with their families. He offered sincere thanks on behalf of his command, for the "tremendous reception" accorded them.

Both before and after the speeches, Christopher Ellis, acting as master of ceremonies, was kept busy conveying to many of the out-of-town members of the unit the glad news that members of their families were waiting to greet them. Wives, parents and friends from all parts of Quebec and from several Ontario cities were on hand. One man alone, with hopes raised when he heard his name called out, heard the disappointing news that his family from central Ontario had been held up by motor-trouble in Cornwall.

On the command "dismiss", given the men for the last time as a unit by the commander, Lt.-Col. Traversy, the ranks turned smartly to the right, saluted as one man and then with the pent up impatience of more than a week of unbroken travelling, and of long years of absence from home, broke away and pushed their way to those who awaited them.

A special word of commendation was earned by the men and women of the Canadian Legion War Services, who provided refreshments for the men at the station, and by the drivers of the Voluntary Transport League, who provided transport for the reunited families to their homes.

CSM. LESLIE FROST MADE LONE SORTIE

Exploit of D.C.M. Winner Led to Capture of 76 German Soldiers

By LOUIS V. HUNTER.

Company Sergeant-Major Leslie Frost, one of the two men of the Black Watch entitled to wear the double blue and red ribbon of the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in action in the Second World War, made a sole sortie against a farmhouse in Germany that led to the capture of 76 Germans. A member of the returning 1st Battalion, the dark, bronzed Frost confessed yesterday that when he went into the darkened house, near Calcar, he thought it was in Canadian hands. He was armed only with a "rusty, mud-covered pistol" that wouldn't fire, and when he discovered his error he beat a hasty retreat that ended when he collapsed from exhaustion.

Frost is one of the nine "originals" of the 1st Battalion. The others who came home with him are CSM. J. S. Gardner, who did provost work; H. D. Gaudard, an orderly room worker; CQMS. A. J. Hubbard, of the anti-tank detachment; Sgt. L. P. Leblanc, of the Signals; Ptes. J. Grindon, a provost; D. Maclean, an infantryman, and L. Cpl. J. R. Keay, a piper in the band.

The Black Watch's second D.C.M. winner is WO. 1 A. F. Turnbull, regimental sergeant-major, who was also awarded Mention in Despatches.

Frost, whose wife and two children, Patricia, 12, and Carol, six, live at 820 Sixth avenue, Verdun, won his D.C.M. for "three different jobs"—that was the way he put it. Three times he took over his company when the officer commanding was killed, first at May-sur-Orne, then at Grand Mille Brugge and later at St. Leonards. He considers himself lucky to have escaped with nothing more serious than a scratch from a piece of shrapnel that struck him at May-sur-Orne.

He said it was "pretty grim" around May-sur-Orne, the Black Watch's objective after the heavy casualties it suffered a couple of days earlier at St. Andre in August, 1944. There were only 20 men left in Frost's company.

Frost's farmhouse experience—it occurred one dark, wet night last February during the big push on Calcar—is the one he recalls most vividly and he enjoys relating it. He told the story while a portable phonograph blared forth at the end of the sleeper he was in on the troop special that brought him from Halifax.

Frost thought he was following his company to the farm, which was its objective. He was travelling with a Bren Gun carrier and was walking in front of it because mines were plentiful and he wanted to pick a path for it so it wouldn't be blown up. Besides poking ahead of his carrier, he had to dodge "all kinds of corruption and stuff that was coming down."

After plodding through deep mud, Frost spotted the farm ahead. There was no sign of his company, though. He waited a few minutes and still there was no sign of the company. He sent the carrier back to a paved road they had crossed and crept alone to within 20 yards of the farm. Frost hollered, "Oh, 'Able' Company." There wasn't a sound. He shouted again and still there was no reply. He decided to make a dash for it, armed only with his "dirty, old, rusty pistol."

Just as he entered the building he saw a figure walk across the hall in front of him. He saw it was a German, but thought he had been captured by the company and was trying to escape.

"The first thing that came to my mind was to put the pistol against him and pull the trigger," Frost related. "I did just that, but the gun didn't go off. Then the Jerry turned to me and said something in German. It was dark and he thought I was one of his chums. I don't know what made me say it, but I said, 'Ja,' and he walked out of the hall.

"Two more Jerries came out of the same door and I ducked behind a cupboard door. I just stood there shivering with fright and not knowing what to do. I realized by now our company wasn't anywhere around. I thought if I stayed I'd be shot, and I thought if I ran I'd be shot. Finally, I figured that if I had been able to get in I'd be able to get out, so I ran. There was a wire fence outside, but I didn't see it and tripped. I fell smack into a convenient shell-hole full of mud and water and stayed there long enough to catch my breath and get my courage up to make another move."

Frost crawled back on his stomach through mud to where he had started and saw some Black Watch men coming up mounted on tanks. He worked his way over to them and collapsed, he was so exhausted from dragging around the mud that had stuck to his boots and clothes.

When he recovered his voice, he had trouble convincing the officer in charge that there were no Black Watch men at the farm. He had to plead with the officer to "give the works" to the farm. He told the officer the building was "full of Germans," but he said his surprise could be imagined when the Canadians went in and took out no fewer than 76 Germans.

It was about the closest shave he had during the war, Frost said, even if it did have its humorous twist.

Montreal Daily Star.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1945

Cheering Crowds Greet Victorious Black Watch

The above picture taken at St. James and McGill streets, conveys an impression of the huge crowds which turned out to welcome home the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, yesterday afternoon. Note the saluting base at left which was practically overwhelmed by the dense throngs of eager citizens who gave the Highlanders a wonderful reception, replete with ticker tape. (For complete details of Black Watch arrival see Page 5.)

Montréal fait un bel accueil au Black Watch

Le premier bataillon écossais, le Black Watch of Canada est arrivé, hier après-midi, à Montréal, et a été l'objet d'une réception courte, mais des plus touchantes, au manège militaire de la rue Craig, où plusieurs milliers de personnes, parents et amis, anciens combattants et vétérans blessés, se pressaient.

Débarqué vers trois heures à la gare Bonaventure, du train spécial qui l'amenait d'Halifax, le régiment se rendit au manège, en parade, par les rues St-Jacques, St-Gabriel et Craig, au son des cornemuses. Au carré Chaboillez, un autre bataillon de Black Watch, arrivé au pays récemment, fanfare en tête se joignit à la parade.

Le défilé fit son apparition à 4 heures précises au manège militaire, salué par la foule délirante qui se massait à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de l'édifice, agitant des drapeaux aux couleurs de l'Union Jack.

Le major-général E. J. Renaud, commandant du district militaire No 4, le colonel P. P. Hutchison, commandant du régiment et le lieutenant-colonel V. E. Traversy, commandant de l'unité rapatriée prirent tour à tour la parole, les deux premiers pour souhaiter la bienvenue aux combattants, et le colonel Traversy pour remercier la population et les autorités au nom de ses soldats.

L'ordre de rompre fut ensuite donné et la salle du manège fut immédiatement plongée dans une joie indescriptible alors que les militaires cherchaient à rejoindre leur famille et vice-versa, ce qui donna lieu aux scènes touchantes au possible que l'on peut imaginer.

Some of the "boys" who marched in the parade with the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, yesterday were hardened veterans of three wars. Such was the trio above who, after serving in the Great War, and then with the Imperial Army in quelling insurrections in the Middle East, went overseas with Canada's Black Watch in the late war. Left to right, they are: **CPL. W. MOLLOY, PTE. J. H. WHITE** and **PTE. JOHN GUTHRIE.**

Cheering Thousands Greet Veteran Black Watch Unit

Montreal Citizens Warmly Welcome Home Triumphant Fighters of Western Europe

(From Yesterday's Late Editions)

THE climax to over six years of travelling, training, fighting and waiting for "the glad days of reunion" came today for 500 members of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, when they arrived in Montreal to be given the enthusiastic plaudits of tens of thousands of citizens who packed the whole route of the parade from Bonaventure Station to Craig street Drill Hall.

Marching with them in the parade to the strains of the regimental pipe band were another 400 veterans who had previously returned. Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy led the 1st Battalion through the crowded streets, past a saluting base where Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence stood with civic and military representatives, and through the St. James street "canyon" which was brilliantly decorated with flags and bunting.

From every building as the bronzed figures in kilts and battle-dress marched along, ticker tape rained down, and torn papers were flung into the air to welcome "the boys" home again.

An unusual touch was given to the arrival scenes at Bonaventure Station when Lieut. Comdr. Gordon E. Speight, presented to Colonel Traversy a bouquet of chrysanthemums and pinks on behalf of the Merchant Navy, as a tribute to the Highland unit's prowess overseas.

Deep emotions were stirred in the men, many of whom had been away from their homes three, four, five and even six years, but they strode through Montreal's financial district like men proud of the traditions they had upheld on many of the bloodiest battlefields of France, Holland and Germany.

CROWDS SEE BATTALION MARCH THROUGH STREETS

From nearly every window and peeping out from all doorways on the route of march, people gazed with interest on the upright figures and weather-beaten faces of men whose kilts had temporarily been laid aside for the more practical battldrss.

It was noticeable, however, that for this special occasion officers and warrant officers as well as sergeants wore the tartan which has been made familiar by the regiment during its marches through the city.

Only nine of those who answered the call when the unit was mobilized in 1939 were in the parade, most of them now senior non-commissioned officers, and at least one, C.S.M. W. F. L. Frost, of 820 Sixth avenue, Verdun, wore the ribbon of the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallant and distinguished conduct in action against the enemy.

The eight other "originals" in the parade were: QMS A. J. Hubbard, of 523a Congregation street, one of the best rifle shots in the battalion and one of the trio of Point St. Charles men, who included L/Cpl. J. R. Reay, of 2685 Rushbrooke street, and Pte. D. MacLean, of 2383 Rushbrooke street; CSM S. Gardner, of 103 Springfield avenue, Greenfield Park, CSM H. D. Gaudard, of 7458 Querbes avenue, Outremont; Sgt. L. P. Leblanc, of 2171 Laurier avenue east; Cpl. H. G. Smith, of 7263 Outremont avenue; and Pte. J. Grindon, of 653a Bourbonniere street.

13 U.S. CITIZENS ON LIST OF UNIT

There were 13 citizens of the United States on the list of repatriates, the Black Watch ever having a special place in the affection of Americans for Canadian fighting men. This also extends to the realm of sport, for one of the returning Highlanders, probably unknown to him, is being sought by an Oakland, Calif., hockey team to swell its squad. The local sportsman is Pte. James Fleming, of 1414 Leclaire street, who holds a high reputation as both a soccer and a hockey player. He figured in the Battalion's football team which played the R.C.A.S.C. in the Canadian Army finals in April, 1941, overseas.

Though the weather nullified efforts to provide all the color that well-wishers of the regiment would have liked, St. James street did a good job on the decorations and "the street's" enthusiasm made up for any lack of the decorative side of the welcome.

The saluting base opposite Victoria square was one of the most colorful spots along the line of march, but was rivalled by Bonaventure Station where the first great cheering crowds set the standard for the subsequent reception by the Montreal public.

BATTALION IS GREETED BY RETURNED VETERANS

The homecoming unit was met there by a contingent of nearly 400 men who had previously returned to Canada, and which was in charge of Lt-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, a former commanding officer of the overseas battalion. Many well-known veterans "turned out" to welcome home their comrades, including Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantile, who marched with Colonel Motzfeldt; Lt.-Col. A. G. Stevenson, who marched with the second-in-command of the improvised command, Major R. C. Macduff; Capt. D. A. Law, Capt. C. L. Stuart, Major F. J. Smith, V.D., Capt. J. Durocher, Major D. Menzies, Major J. P. W. Taylor, Major J. C. Routledge, Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. H. M. Jaquays, Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, Lt.-Col. C. Petch and Lt.-Col. J. W. Knox.

It took but a few minutes to form up the parade, with the returned pipers leading the way, supported by the regimental pipe band under Pipe Major R. Hanna. Playing as only men can whose memories go back to the misty moors and Highlands of Scotland, the band gave an inspiration to the marching veterans which was quickly communicated to the enthusiastic public on the sidewalks.

The regimental band under Warrant Officer J. B. Jones provided alternative airs for the marching troops, who made a brave showing as they passed along with a typical Highland swing.

SALUTE IS TAKEN BY GEN. E. J. RENAUD

The saluting base presented a mass of figures in uniform and civilian clothes, including Major-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., Dnstrict Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 4, who took the salute from the veterans. He was accompanied by Councillors W. R. Bulloch, representing the Mayor of Montreal, Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Regimental Commandant; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment, and the honorary lieutenant-colonels. Also present were Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health; Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., Adjutant General; Lt.-Col. Ivan Ibbotson, E.D., who was second in command of the unit on mobilization.

The honorary lieutenant-colonels present were: Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., 1st Battalion; Major-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 2nd Battalion; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., 3rd Battalion; and Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., E.D., 4th Battalion.

Other figures were Major-Gen. P. E. Leclerc, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., and Brig. G. V. Whitehead, V.D., who commanded the Brigade in which the battalion served in Canada and overseas.

RELATIVES AWAIT VETS IN DRILL HALL

The scene in the Craig street Drill Hall with packed masses of next-of-kin and friends and well-wishers of the famous Montreal unit, was unprecedented. The next-of-kin, most of them armed with waving flags, and stirred by the first sight of husbands and sons, brothers and uncles, formed a solid mass of wildly cheering women and children.

Stationed around the huge hall were members of The Black Watch Association, veterans of the Great War, and including many who had served also in the late war; there were also the 3rd and 4th (R) Battalions of the regiment under their commanding officers; a guard of honor of 50 men, picked out specially for their smartness and the detachment of the Bishop's Colege School Cadet Corps.

On the arrival of the troops, Councillor Bulloch, for the city, General Renaud, for the military district, Colonel Hutchison, for the regiment, made welcoming addresses, to which Colonel Traversy briefly responded.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the home-coming included Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., chairman; Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, Major E. G. Louson, Mrs. E. B. Bennett, representing the Women's Division; RSM A. Leach, RQMS J. R. L. Emo and CSM J. T. Blackhurst.

Youthful O.C. Proudly Welcomed

One of the rewards in which all ranks of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R shared equally yesterday, was reunion with their loved ones. This picture shows **TRAVERSY,** who brought the unit home, being met by his family. From left to right his sister; **MRS. V. I. TRAVERSY,** his mother; **COLONEL TRAVERSY** and his wife at 105 Cote Ste. Antoine road.

HIGHEST CASUALTIES

Editor, The Legionary:—

To settle an argument, could you say whether the Black Watch of Montreal or the Calgary Highlanders had the highest number of casualties in the late war?

—*C. J. Jones,* Montreal.

Editor's Note: The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada) suffered the greatest number casualties. The total, according to the latest information available, was 111 officers and 1,661 other ranks, of whom 28 officers and 414 other ranks were killed in action or died of wounds.

The Calgary Highlanders, which is considered as having the second-largest number of casualties, lost 93 officers and 1,641 other ranks, of whom 21 officers and 364 other ranks were killed in action or died of wounds.

(R.H.R.) of Canada, ... LT.-COL. V. E. ... ght are: FRANCES, ...fe. The family live

Welcome Home Ceremony

for

THE FIRST BATTALION

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

SALUTING BASE FOR 1 RHC HOMECOMING

21 Nov 45

Maj. Gen.
E. J. RENAUD
CB, CBE, ED.
DOC., MD 4.

Lt.-Col. G. S. CANTLIE DSO., VD. (Hon. Lt.-Col 1 RHC)

Col. Sir H. M. ALLAN CVO., ED. (Hon Col RHC)

Col. I. J. HISON ED. (Cmdt RHC)

Mr. W. R. BULLOCH (Rept City of MONTREAL)

Hon. BROOKE CLAXTON DCM., KC. (Minister of Health)

Maj. Gen. A. E. WALFORD CBE., MM., ED. (Adjt Gen of Canada)

Lt.-Col. A. FLEMING VD. (Chairman 1 RHC Reception Committee &Staff Offr MD No. 4)

Col. CRAWFORD GRIER ED. (Headmaster Bishops CollegeSchool)

Brig. K. M. PERRY DSO., ED. (Hon. Lt.-Col. 4 RHC)

Lt.-Col. W. H. CLARK-KENNEDY VC., CMG., DSO., ED. (Hon Lt-Col 3 RHC)

Maj. Gen. G. E. McCUAIG CMG., DSO., VD. (Hon Lt.-Col 2 RHC)

-BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION-

5.7 A.A.

5.7 A.A.

--- GUARD OF HONOUR ---

- RESERVE BATTALIONS -

BISHOPS COLLEGE CADET CORPS

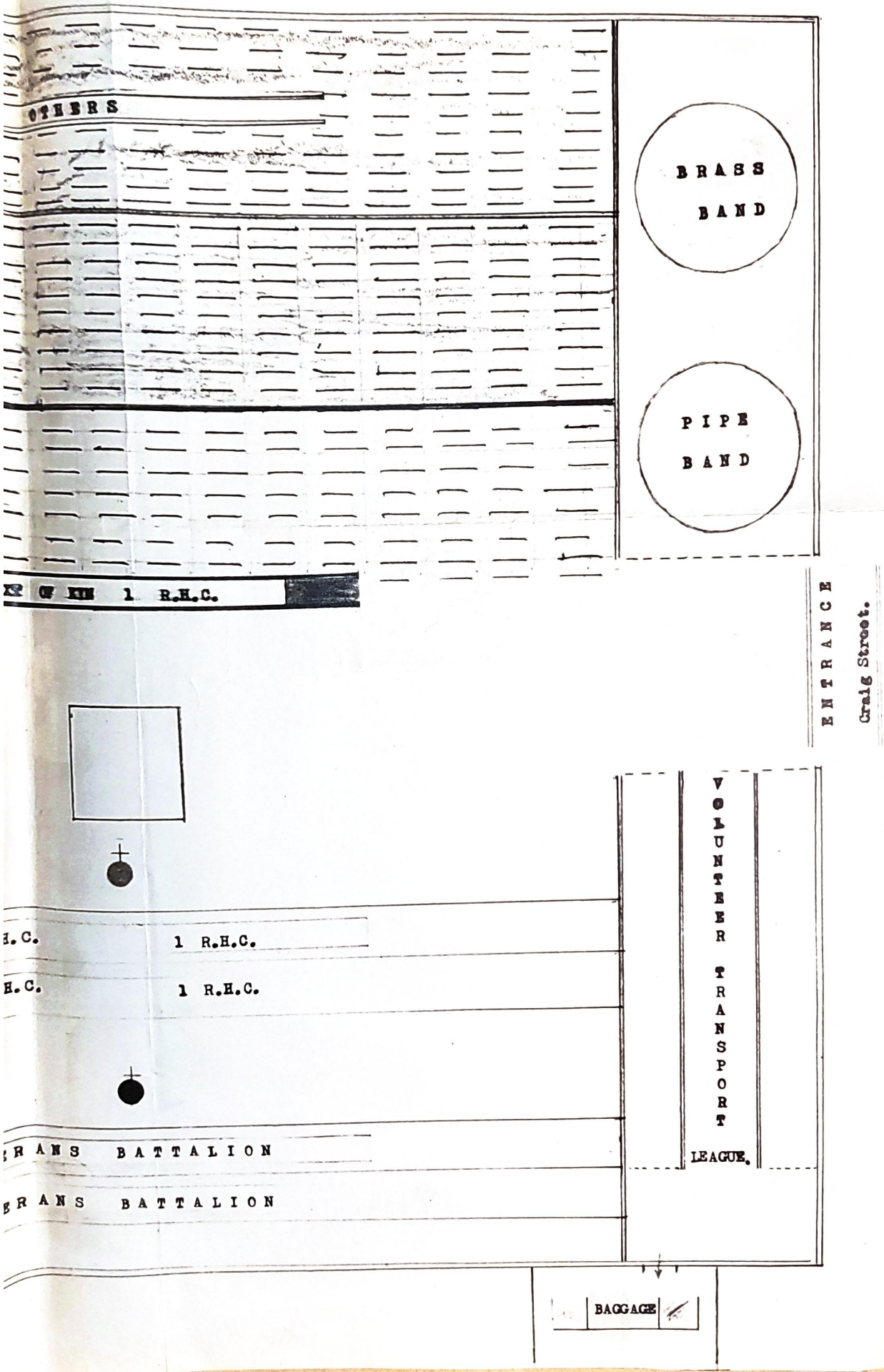
VETER A

VETER A

1 R.E.C.

1 R.E.C.

EXE


OTHERS
BRASS BAND
PIPE BAND
1 R.H.C.
ENTRANCE
Craig Street.
1 R.H.C.
1 R.H.C.
VOLUNTEER TRANSPORT
LEAGUE.
BATTALION
BATTALION
BAGGAGE

Caed Mille Faelte

Reception Plans Completed For Return of Black Watch

1st Battalion Expected Here About Middle of November; Has Proud Record

THE 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, which suffered the heaviest casualties of any Canadian unit in the late war, is expected to return to Montreal about the middle of November. Estimates of the battalion's return range from November 15 to November 20.

Preparations are almost completed for the unit's reception. Whether the civic and military receptions will be held in the Molson Stadium, or in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium on Pine avenue, will depend on the weather at the time, and the factors of convenience relating to hour and date of return of the battalion.

The regimental committee on arrangements, which is headed by Lt. Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., a former commandant of the Black Watch, is determined to leave nothing undone to ensure that the oldest Highland regiment in Canada, and the fifth senior infantry regiment in the Dominion, receives the most cordial welcome home that the regiment can provide.

Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy

Overseas In 1940

Commanded by Lt. Col. V. E. Traversy, who was one of the young officers trained in the regiment's provisional officers' training class in the early months of the war, the battalion has served continuously throughout the war on active service. It was one of the most efficient units in the Dominion when mobilized in September, 1939 though it did not proceed overseas until the following year.

It was represented at Dieppe by a full company of all ranks, many of whom were wounded, and the majority of whom fell captive to the Germans. In the invasion in June, 1944, it greatly distinguished itself in the fighting around Caen, but lost one of its most gallant officers, Lt. Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, E.D., who had succeeded Lt. Col. (later Brig.) K. G. Blackader, M.C., E.D., when the latter took over command of the 8th Infantry Brigade.

Tentative plans call for a parade of the unit from Bonaventure Station to the Molson Stadium, through the centre of the city where the guard of honor, and the 2nd (R) and 3rd (R) Battalions, marching from the Bleury street headquarters, will be awaiting them, together with the relatives and friends of the returning men. All next-of-kin will receive special invitations.

To Have Honored Place

Men of the overseas battalion who have already returned to Canada, and who will be in command of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, a former battalion commander overseas, will have an honored place in the proceedings. Colonel Motzfeldt is a member of the committee on arrangements, as is Major I. H. Louson, another returned officer. Capt. D. F. Rennie, regimental adjutant, is the secretary to the committee, and the membership also includes RSM L. Leach, R.Q.M.S. J. R. L. Emo, both returned warrant officers; CSM J. T. Blackhurst, representing the Reserve units' other ranks; Mrs. E. B. Bennett, representing the Women's Division.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., commandant of the regiment, is ex-officio president of the committee which also includes a number of officers designated for special jobs.

The Black Watch Association, of which Lt. Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, E.D., is president, will be invited to participate in the home-coming, and an invitation has also been sent to the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps, which is affiliated to the regiment, to be represented.

BLACK WATCH BACK BY 20TH NOVEMBER

Preparations Nearly Ready For Reception of 1st Battalion Here

PARADE BEING PLANNED

Famous Montreal Highland Regiment Had an Outstanding Active Service Record

The 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, which suffered the heaviest casualties of any Canadian unit in the late war, is expected to return to Montreal between November 15 and November 20.

Preparations are almost completed for the unit's reception, whatever date it returns. Whether the civic and military receptions will be held in the Molson Stadium, or in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial gymnasium on Pine avenue, will depend on the weather at the time and the factors of convenience relating to hour and date of return of the battalion.

The regimental committee on arrangements, which is headed by Lt.-Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., a former commandant of the Black Watch, is determined to leave nothing undone to ensure that the oldest Highland regiment in Canada, and the fifth senior infantry regiment in the Dominion, receives the most cordial welcome home that the regiment can provide.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

Commanded by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, who was one of the young officers trained in the regiment's provisional officers' training class in the early months of the war, the battalion has served continuously throughout hostilities on active service. It was rated one of the most efficient units in the Dominion when mobilized in September, 1939, though it did not proceed overseas until the following year.

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MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE (ARMÉE)

LES RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT OF CANADA)

Le Black Watch of Canada est le plus ancien régiment écossais du Dominion; il est classé cinquième sur la liste de l'Armée canadienne et il a été le premier bataillon du Dominion à s'affilier à un régiment de l'Ecosse.

De même que l'unité-mère, le Black Watch a été fondé il y a bien des années, à une époque troublée. Huit chefs montréalais levèrent chacun une compagnie de soldats qui avaient pour mission de maintenir la paix. Il s'agissait de la Guerre civile américaine. Le Canada était menacé d'invasion au sud et en 1862, ces chefs instituèrent à Montréal la Royal Light Infantry, régiment qui a porté pendant plusieurs années le nom de "Royals".

Au cours de la guerre sud-africaine, le détachement expédié outre-mer par le Canada se composait d'éléments disparates. On forma de nouveaux régiments à même des détachements d'unités plus anciennes. L'unité de Montréal fournit alors, croit-on, le plus important détachement unique pour le nouveau Royal Canadian Regiment. Cinq officiers du régiment et 51 hommes de troupe firent partie du contingent canadien en Afrique. Ce service a valu au régiment d'afficher sur son drapeau l'inscription "South Africa 1899-1900".

En 1905, l'unité canadienne était officiellement affiliée au Black Watch, le plus ancien régiment écossais de l'Armée britannique et en 1906, elle recevait l'autorisation de lever un deuxième bataillon.

Dès l'ouverture de la première Grande Guerre, les Royal Highlanders of Canada se sont engagés volontairement en bloc. Les deux bataillons de temps de paix des Royal Highlanders ont alors constitué le 13e bataillon R.H.C. du Corps expéditionnaire canadien. On a formé plus tard un troisième bataillon et ce régiment a été le seul de toutes les unités canadiennes à envoyer au front trois bataillons. Tous trois se trouvaient sur la crête de Vimy le même jour en 1917.

La liste des batailles auxquelles cette célèbre unité a pris part comprend Mont-Sorrel, La Somme, 1916, Flers-Courcelette, Hauteurs de l'Ancre, Arras, 1917-18, Vimy, 1917, Arleaux, Côte 70, Ypres, 1917, Passchendaele, Amiens, la Scarpe, Ligne Hindenbourg, Canal du Nord, poursuite jusqu'à Mons, puis France et Flandres, 1915-18.

Réorganisé en 1920, le Black Watch (RHR) perpétue les 13e, 42e et 73e bataillons du Corps expéditionnaire canadien.

Au début des hostilités en 1939, les hommes du Black Watch (RHR) au Canada ont voulu maintenir les belles traditions de leur régiment. L'unité est arrivée outre-mer au début de septembre 1940, comme partie de la 2e Division canadienne. Au cours de 1941-42, elle a poursuivi son instruction et collaboré à l'organisation défensive de la côté méridionale de l'Angleterre.

En 1942, un détachement du Black Watch composé de 4 officiers et 105 hommes de troupe a pris part au raid sur Dieppe, le 19 août. L'année suivante le régiment participait à l'exercice "Spartan", considéré comme l'une des plus dures épreuves d'endurance à laquelle ait jamais été soumis un groupe quelconque de militaires.

Le Black Watch (RHR) of Canada est débarqué en France le 6 juillet 1944 et il s'est bientôt vu assigner la tâche de collaborer au nettoyage de la région de Caen. Il faisait alors partie du 2e Corps d'armée canadien. Le régiment poursuivit la lutte sur la rive est de l'Orne et c'est à titre d'unité de la 5e brigade d'infanterie canadienne qu'il a aidé à capturer Fleury-sur-Orne et Ifs, jusqu'à ce que de violentes contre-attaques ennemies aient eu pour effet de rendre impossibles de nouvelles avances dans ce secteur.

50M-4-44 (4198) K.P. 5524
H.Q. 1772-45-24

Welcome Home Ceremony

for

The First Battalion
The Black Watch
(Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

Programme of Events

and

Information for Next-of-Kin

Participating Troops and Spectators

The imminent return of its First Battalion from overseas. In anticipation of this happy event and to do honour to all who have served in the First Battalion the

The imminent return of its First Battalion from overseas. In anticipation of this happy event and to do honour to all who have served in the First Battalion the following ceremony of welcome on the day of arrival has been planned:—

PLACE AND TIME OF ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL

The First Battalion, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada will detrain at BONAVENTURE STATION, corner of Windsor Street and St. James Street West, at a time to be announced shortly through the press and radio.

PROCEDURE ON ARRIVAL

Immediately on detraining the Battalion will form up on the platform in line. Then, led by the Pipe Band ,it will march around the Station to Chaboillez Square. There it will be joined by the Regimental Band and a Veterans Battalion, composed of those already home, under the command of Lt.-Col. E. Motzfeldt, and will proceed to Craig Street Drill Hall in this order: Pipe Band, First Battalion, Regimental Band, Veterans Battalion.

ROUTE OF THE PARADE

EAST on ST. JAMES STREET to ST. GABRIEL
NORTH on ST. GABRIEL to CRAIG STREET
EAST on CRAIG to DRILL HALL

MARCH PAST

The March Past will be taken by the D.O.C. in front of The Imperial Bank opposite Victoria Square.

NEXT-OF-KIN OF RETURNING PERSONNEL

Headquarters Military District No. 4 is issuing to the Next-of-Kin of each returning man FOUR (4) TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO CRAIG STREET DRILL HALL. These tickets should be presented to the ushers not later than the time of arrival of the Black Watch train. Next of Kin will be seated FACING THE PARADE IN ALPHABETICAL GROUPS WHICH WILL BE CLEARLY SHOWN BY LARGE LETTERS PLACED ON THE FRONT OF THE GALLERY UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE SITTING.

NOTE: If your name is BROWN and your soldier's name is JONES then you will be seated in Section "J" of above letter.

CEREMONY IN DRILL HALL

(1) Music by Montreal Garrison Band prior to arrival of parade.
(2) General Salute given by Guard of Honour on entrance of parade to Drill Hall.
(3) Addresses of Welcome:—
  (a) Representative of the City of Montreal
  (b) District Officer Commanding
    Maj. Gen. E. J. Kenaud, C.B., C.B.E.
  (c) The Regimental Commandant
    Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D.
  (d) The C.O. 1 RHC
    Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy.

DISMISSAL OF PARADE

HOW NEXT-OF-KIN MEET THEIR RETURNING MEN

When Col. Traversy has finished speaking he will request permission from the D.O.C. to dismiss the parade. At the same time standard bearers will be seated in the front row with large lettered signs, one sign for each letter of the alphabet; your returning soldiers will previously have been instructed to meet you around these signs. STAY UNDER THE APPROPRIATE SIGN TO MEET YOUR RETURNED SOLDIER.

TICKETS PREVIOUSLY ISSUED TO FAMILIES OF FIRST BATTALION VETERANS OF BLACK WATCH FATAL CASUALTIES AND OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE Craig Street Drill Hall, 175 Craig Street East. These tickets are being issued at the Armoury, 2067 Bleury Street. Those who have not received them are requested to obtain same from the Ladies' Division at the Armoury.

ADMISSION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO CRAIG STREET DRILL HALL. It is regretted that the space available does not permit the admission of the General Public.

BLACK WATCH RESERVE BATTALIONS INCLUDING THE GUARD OF HONOUR, BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CADETS AND BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION. Black Watch Reserve Battalions including the Guard of Honour, Bishop's College School Cadets and Black Watch Association personnel will parade at the Armoury one hour and one quarter prior to the announced time of arrival of The Black Watch train and will march to a reserved section of the Drill Hall half an hour later.

DRESS: Reserve Battalions

Kilt, Battle Dress Blouse, Balmoral, Web Belt, Black Boots, Hosetops and Short Puttees and Greatcoats.

Black Watch Association
Mutti with Balmoral
Medals and ribbons will be worn.

VETERANS (Those already Home)

First Battalion Black Watch personnel who have previously returned will parade in front of Bonaventure Station on CHABOILLEZ SQUARE under Lt.-Col. E. Motzfeldt, one hour before the arrival of the train. All ranks will fall in with their old companies. Those who last commanded in action will be in command of sub-units of the Battalion. Others who commanded these sub-units will march with the O.C. of the day or as near as possible.

DRESS: Officers and Warrant Officers

Balmoral, Battle Dress Blouse, Web Belt, Kilt, and Leather Sporran (officers), Khaki Hose tops and Flashes, Puttees, and Black Boots.

Other Ranks
Balmoral, Battle Dress, Boots or Shoes (NO web belt, anklets or puttees). Those who do not possess this uniform are requested to parade in mutti with Balmoral.

BAGGAGE

Personal Baggage will be collected at Point St. Charles and transported to a room in the Drill Hall where it will be reclaimed after the ceremony. Any baggage not claimed one hour after dismissal will be transported to the Armoury, 2067 Bleury Street, for safekeeping until properly reclaimed.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation of returning men and their families and baggage to their homes will be provided by the Voluntary Transport League. Transport controller will be located immediately adjacent to the baggage room.

COMING EVENTS AT THE ARMOURY FOR FIRST BATTALION BLACK WATCH. Shortly after the arrival of The Battalion the following events will take place:

1. **SMOKER** for **ALL RANKS** at the **ARMOURY**
2. **SERJEANTS MESS DINNER** at the **ARMOURY**
3. **CHURCH PARADE** for all 1 RHC personnel to receive back and return to The Armoury the First Battalion Colours deposited at the Church of St. Andrew

COL. P. P. HUTCHISON QUITS BLACK WATCH

Commandant Retires at Ceremonial Dinner; Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson Succeeds

ENDS SIX YEARS IN POST

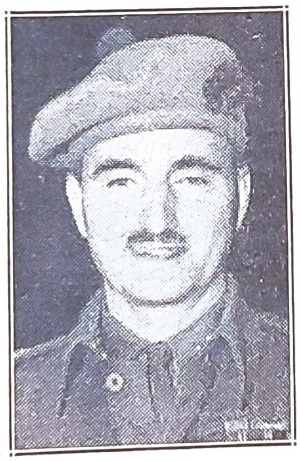
Turns Over Unit 'in Good Shape, Morally, Financially, Physically' to Son of Former Commandant

Retirement of Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., as commandant of the Black Watch of Canada, highlighted a stirring ceremonial at the Annual Regimental Reunion Dinner, held in the officers' mess, Saturday evening. Command was unofficially handed over to Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., and will be officially promulgated soon.

Col. Hutchison, during the course of his address, referred to Col. Ibbotson's long attachment to the Black Watch and to the fact that his father, Col. E. B. Ibbotson, V.D., was a former commander of the regiment. "It will," he pointed out, "be our first case in a long history, of a son succeeding to his father's former command."

Col. Hutchison took over command of the regiment late in 1939 and in turning it over after the six long years of war, declared himself proud to say the unit is "in good shape, morally, financially and physically."

Col. Ibbotson, the new commandant, has been associated with Col. Hutchison in regimental work for the past 30 years. He fought in the First World War with the 13th Battalion and was wounded. During the years of peace, he rose from junior officer to command of the 2nd Battalion and then, at the outset of the Second World War, reverted to the rank of major to go



LT.-COL. IBBOTSON

COL. P. P. HUTCHISON

overseas as second in command of the 1st Battalion.

Later he became the training staff officer of the Canadian Reinforcements Headquarters in England and for the past two years was G.S.O., Training, to the director-general of the Reserve Army at National Defence Headquarters.

Col. Hutchison, who also served with distinction in the First World War, has been associated with the regiment in many capacities. From 1928 until 1930 and from 1934 until 1936, he was regimental adjutant. He became major in 1929 and lieutenant colonel and officer commanding the 13th Battalion in October, 1938. He succeeded to the command of the regiment in October, 1939, when Brig. (then Col.) K. G. Blackader, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., was appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion, Canadian Active Service Force. Brig. Blackader, later commanded the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

During his address, Col. Hutchison expressed his happiness at seeing the men of the 1st Battalion home at last and reviewed briefly the regiment's fine record in action during the recent war. He said, on behalf of the unit, "We are proud and eternally grateful for the gallant way in which they have upheld the great traditions of the Royal Highland Regiment."

Those at the head table were: Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., district officer commanding, Military District No. 4; Lt.-Col. Guy Montpetit, M.B.E., E.D., general staff officer, M.D. 4; Lt.-Col. E. C. Armstrong, O.B.E., E.D., A.A. and Q.M.G., M.D. 4; the following honorary colonels of the regiment — Col. Sir. H. M. Allan, C.V.O., E.D., Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D.; Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.; Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., E.D.; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D.

Guests of honor at the head table were: Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., E.D.; Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell, E.D.; Lt.-Col. Charles Petch, E.D.; Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt; Lt.-Col. J. E. Bourne; Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy and Lt.-Col. J. A. Nesbitt, all of whom commanded units in action during the Second World War.

Four former commandants of the regiment: Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O., V.D.; Col. J. D. Macpherson, M.C., V.D., and Lt.-Col. F. S. Mathewson, D.S.O. were also at the head table together with the following senior mess members: Col. Hutchison; Maj.-Gen. C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M., V.D.; Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.; Maj.-Gen. W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. H. Kennedy, C.B.E., M.C.; Brig. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D.; Brig. D. K. Black, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Col. A. A. Magee, O.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.; Lt.-Col. I. L Ibbotson, ED.; Lt.-Col. S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C.

Members of the escort at the traditional piping in of the "Haggis", were, Capt. Glen Mackay, regimental P.R.O.; Capt. J. F. Stewart, Lt. D. G. M. Cape, Lt. J. B. I. Sutherland, Lt. D. M. Culver, and Lt. R. M. Jamieson.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1945

Regimental Role Outlined

Colorful Ceremony Held at Armory

Pride in the record of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, in the course of the late war was expressed by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., in summarizing the regimental activities of the past year at the annual regimental reunion dinner in the armory, 2067 Bleury street, on Saturday night.

Colonel Hutchison told the story of two young Danes who served in the regiment, one of whom, Lt. Thomas Dineson, won a commission from the ranks and the Victoria Cross in the Great War, while the other, Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, rose to command the battalion on active service in the late war.

The colorful ceremonies which always accompany gatherings of the senior Highland unit in the Canadian Army were observed at the dinner. The haggis was played in by the pipers and escorted by officers of the regiment, while Colonel Hutchison, assisted by Col. A. T. Howard, O.B.E., V.D., offered the pipers appreciation of their playing in the ceremonial quaich cups. Snuff was also passed around in the massive ram's head snuff-box.

Decorations Lacking

Colonel Hutchison reviewed the role of the battalion from its action before Walcheren until the end of the war. He pointed out that from "D Day" to the end of the fighting, the 1st Battalion had suffered the heaviest casualties of any unit in the Canadian Army, but in the matter of decorations, the unit was not treated generously, he contended.

"This lack of due recognition for a unit which fought more than a score of sucessful actions in 10 months during such a period as the liberation of Western Europe is, to say the least, to be regretted," the colonel said.

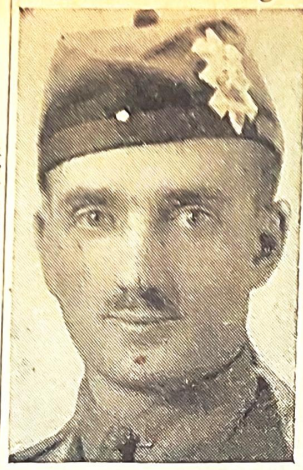
"On the other hand the regiment did not fare too badly in honors, considering the short space of time during which our active personnel were in action.

"Whatever lies ahead, the regiment will continue to serve Canada with honor. In the meantime I believe the emphasis for a time should be on building up the strength of the unit, and for us older men to hand over as quickly as possible to the young, war-tried veterans of the recent war," he said.

Head Table Guests

At the head table were Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding, M.D. 4; Maj.-Gen. C. B. Price, C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M.; Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. H. Kennedy, C.B.E., M.C., Brig. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Brig. D. K. Black, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Col. A. A. Magee, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel; and Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., and Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.SO., all honorary lieutenant-colonels; Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O., Col. J. D. Macpherson, M.C., and Lt.-Col. F. S. Mathewson, D.S.O., all former commandants of the regiment.

Regiment Changes Command



Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D.

A change in command of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, announced on Saturday night, makes **COLONEL IBBOTSON** the new Commandant in succession to **COLONEL HUTCHISON.**

Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson Named O.C. of Black Watch Regiment

Veteran of Two Wars Succeeds Col. P. P. Hutchison; Reunion Is Staged

LT.-COL. I. L. IBBOTSON, E.D., a veteran of two world wars, will succeed Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., as Commandant of The Black Watch (RH.R) of Canada, it was announced by the retiring Commandant on Saturday night. Promulgation of the appointment is expected soon.

The announcement was made at the annual regimental reunion dinner in the armory, 2067 Bleury street, and Colonel Hutchison pointed out that Colonel Ibbotson's father, Col. E. B. Ibbotson, V.D., was a former Commandant of the regiment. "It will," he added, "be our first case in a long history of a son succeeding to his father's former command."

The announcement was made at the annual regimental reunion dinner in the armory, 2067 Bleury street, and Colonel Hutchison pointed out that Colonel Ibbotson's father, Col. E. B. Ibbotson, V.D., was a former Commandant of the regiment. "It will," he added, "be our first case in a long history of a son succeeding to his father's former command."

Commandant of the regiment since shortly after the mobilization of the 1st Battalion for active service in 1939, Colonel Hutchison said that he was proud that he was handing over the unit "in good shape, morally, financially and physically." He and the new Commandant have been associated with the regiment for 30 years.

Wounded In Action

Colonel Ibbotson served in the 13th Battalion, C.E.F., in the Great War, and was wounded in action. In the years between the wars he rose from junior officer to command the 2nd (42nd) Battalion, and at the outbreak of war in 1939 reverted to the rank of major in order to proceed on active service as second-in-command of the 1st Battalion.

Later, he became the training staff officer at C.R.U.H.Q., in the United Kingdom, and for the past two years was Director of Training for the Canadian Reserve Army.

Colonel Hutchison also served in the Great War, and has a long and distinguished record of service with the regiment. Twice regimental adjutant, he obtained his majority in 1929, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and commanding officer of the 1st (13th) Battalion in 1938. He became Commandant when Col. (now Brig.) K. G. Blackader, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., took command of the Active Service battalion.

COL. P. P. HUTCHISON RETIRES

An outstanding record of war service on the home front was honored at the annual reunion dinner of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada on Saturday night when announcement was made of the retirement from command of the regiment of Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D. This will take effect at the end of the year.

Col. Hutchison has the distinction of having commanded this old and honored regiment throughout the war. He took over command when the famous 1st Battalion was organizing in 1939, and from then on was the moving force in directing the training of officers and men in the reserve battalions, in mobilizing the 2nd Battalion in the spring of 1942, and in carrying on the many and diverse duties that fall to the leader of such an important unit.

There were many discouragements and disappointments along the way; many problems to be solved, many places to be filled, many heartbreaks to be faced. But Col. Hutchison never faltered, and during his long period as commander the fine traditions and notable efficiency of the regiment were both maintained and enhanced

With the 1st Battalion home from overseas and with younger men ready to step into posts of responsibility in the Reserve units, Col. Hutchison can now retire with the feeling that he has done a hard task well. It is perhaps appropriate to mention, too, Mrs. Hutchison, who has been a moving spirit in the work of the women's auxiliary throughout the war, and who has directed the splendid work done among the families of the men overseas.

Col. Hutchison will be succeeded by Lt.-Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., who as an officer has had a fine record with the regiment and whose family has been long associated with the Black Watch.

A REGIMENT CHANGES HANDS

WITH military formations gradually returning to a peacetime status, the men who laboured through the years of war in command positions, frequently under great difficulties, are turning over their tasks to others. The latest transfer, although not officially promulgated yet, is in The Black Watch. Colonel P. P. Hutchison, regimental commander since the Fall of 1939, is retiring, to be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel I. L. Ibbotson, once commander of the 2nd Battalion and most recently attached to National Defence Headquarters. Both the retiring commander and his successor have long records of service with the famous regiment in two wars and the intervening years of peace. The men of The Black Watch must be sorry to see their colonel go. At the same time they must be pleased that their new commander is Colonel Ibbotson, whose father, too, once commanded the regiment.

1945

ANNUAL REUNION DINNER

OFFICERS MESS

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

Commanding Officer's Address

General Renaud, Sir Montagu and Gentlemen of The Watch:

Introduction

WHEN LAST WE MET, a year ago, I expressed the hope that the War in Europe might be over by the time of this reunion. Few then would have dared to prophesy that today we would be celebrating so complete a victory in the Far East, as well as in Europe. It has been an amazing year and we are all proud of the Regiment's share in its results, particularly in the deeds of our 1st Battalion and of those many others from us who served in the Field.

1st Battalion RHC

AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR I TOLD you something of our Battalion's actions up to its famous attack across the causeway to Walchern. Some of you here tonight led our men in that fighting to open the great port of Antwerp for the Allies. Others led the Battalion in its subsequent advances through Holland and Germany and are better fitted than I to report on the details of the final battles in Western Europe.

SUFFICE IT TO SAY THAT for the four months which followed Walchern our Battalion, in the laconic summary of official reports, took part in the "static period on the Maas and Nijmegen Salient". Those of us who are veterans of the First World War know what a world of fatigue and heartache, constant bombardment and patrolling and actual combat, of "blood and sweat and tears", accumulates in war during such months. Then came the final advance into the enemy's country of the Maas-Rhine offensive and the flanking operations in the Netherlands to finish off the Germans, let us hope for all time.

DURING THE OFFENSIVE TO THE RHINE the Battalion was ably led by Lt.-Col. B.R.Ritchie, attacking during February at Bergendahl outside Wyler, at Bedburg on the far side of the Reichwold Forest, at Moyland Woods near Calcar and in March at Xanten-on-Rhine. After commanding the Battalion in action for five months Colonel Ritchie returned to England for a rest and Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt assumed command. In the annals of the Regiment in Canada for all time the heroic stories will be told of the two young Danes who wore our Dark Tartan-the one to win a commission from the ranks and a Victoria Cross during the First World War (Lieut. Thomas Dinesen VC); the other to go from a second-Lieutenant to command of our Battalion in action during the Second World War, (Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt)

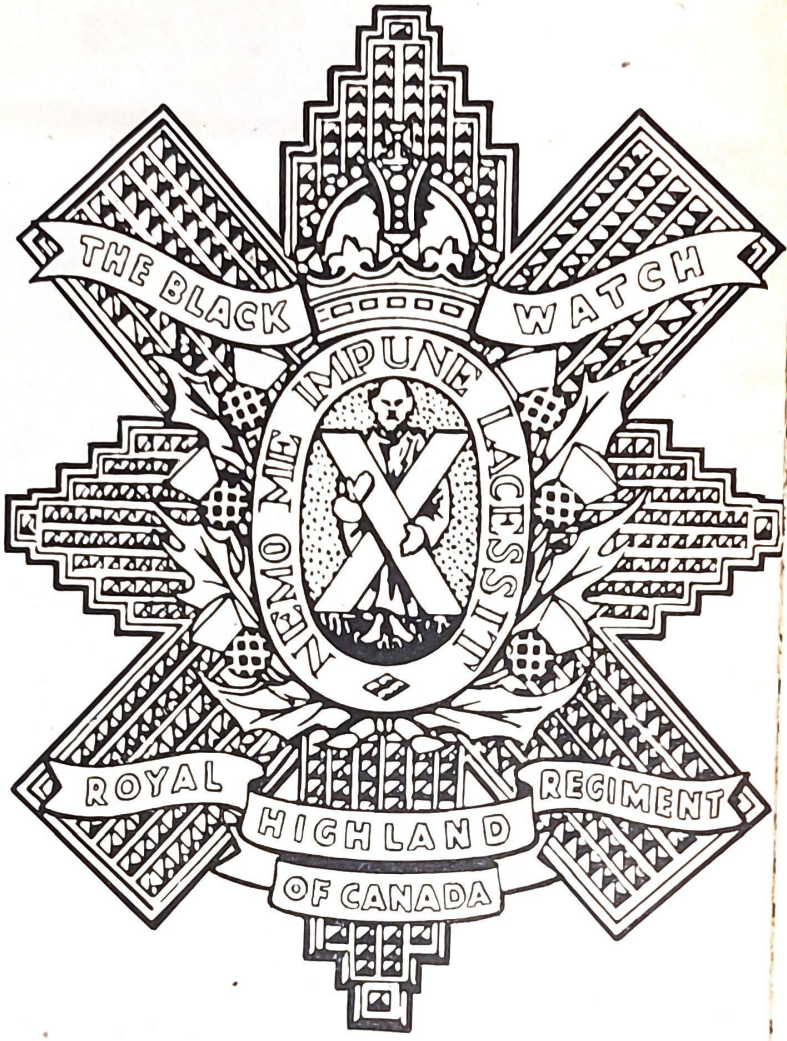
UNDER COLONEL MOTZFELDT the Battalion crossed the Rhine at the Rees bridgehead' late in March. Then it fought "Operation Plunder" during April in the Netherlands. Moving back into Holland the first day of the month, our men with the Fort Garry's quickly liberated Terborg and in the lead of the 5th Brigade riding these western tanks fought eight miles forward to secure the pivotal point of Steenderen, although greatly outnumbered and surrounded by the then desperate enemy. In this splendid advance Colonel Motzfeldt ably used the Dutch Underground Forces on bicycles ahead

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANA

OFFICERS' MESS

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL REUNION DINNER

SATURDAY THE 8TH DAY OF DECEMB



CAPTAIN W. J. PIPE ER

(Mr. President sah!)

Reluctantly Succumb s

to the

THE BLACK WATCH B O

in a series of

revolting anecdotes and s ay

entitled

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL and **HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ALICE** photographed as they arrived at St. Andrew's Victory Ball which was held last night in the Windsor Hotel. Following Their Excellencies are **DR. KEITH HUTCHISON**, president of St. Andrew's Society, and **MRS. HUTCHISON**, chairman of the Ball Committee.

(Gazette Photo—Bartc

Traditional Pomp Is Revived At Gala St. Andrew's Ball

Graced by Governor General and Princess Alice; 2,200 Debs and Guests Thrill to Skirling Pipes, Make Merry

All the color, pomp and time-honored ceremony that through the years has become associated with St. Andrew's Ball came back to Montreal last night after a brief absence during the war years when in the Windsor Hotel St. Andrew's Society celebrated the coming of peace with a Victory Ball, the 110th recorded and the largest in its history. Graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, the event, always, historically and socially an impressive one, last night reached an unmatched peak of brilliance and shattered all previous attendance records as more than 2,200 people thrilled once more to the skirl of the pipes and made merry as is the custom on St. Andrew's night.

Last night the ball, in many ways, was reminiscent of one held 67 years ago, the first St. Andrew's Ball ever held in the Windsor Hotel, when the newly appointed Governor General, at that time, His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne with Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise paid their first visit to Montreal and attended St. Andrew's Ball, the first official function at the then new Windsor.

A focal point of interest in the decorations in Peacock Alley was a huge reproduction of the picture taken of that ball in 1878. Among those who appear in the picture are: Her Royal Highness Princess Louise; the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada; Col. Stephenson, president of St. Andrew's Society of Montreal; Sir Hugh Allan; Maj. de Winton; Hon. Littleton; Lt.-Gen. Sir S. Smyth; Maj. and Mrs. Melbourne; Mrs. Whitehead; Mrs. Andrew Robertson, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and the three pipers D. Weir, Peter McNeil and J. Williamson.

A newspaper account of the visit, which has been printed in pamphlet form and presented to the guests of honor, tells of the enthusiastic reception given Their Excellencies. The description of their arrival at the ball runs: "The Guard of Honor extended from the entrance to the rear end of the Ballroom in two single files about twelve feet apart, in the centre of the Ballroom, a heavy damask cord supporting the line. A brilliant assemblage of guests filled the hall outside the line, the centre being reserved for the Vice-Regal party. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness proceeded through the lines to the dais which was at the rear end of the room over which a canopy had been erected decorated with the crests of Lord Lorne and Her Royal Highness."

MISS SUZANNE RAYMOND being presented to His Excellency The G
Victory Ball held last night in the Windsor Hotel.

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(Gazette Photo—Barton)

HISTORY REPEATS

Last night, history repeated itself when another Royal Princess, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, attended the ball with His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada. They were received by Dr. Keith Hutchison, president of St. Andrew's Society and Mrs. Hutchison, chairman of the Ball Committee.

The sparkle of lights, the brilliant decorations and the color of the dresses and the sound of the pipes and music added to the splendor of the occasion. Red and yellow, traditional colors of Scotland, were proudly predominant in a resplendent array of colors. Flanking the stage in the ball room, where Eddie Alexander's orchestra played for dancing, were draped dark blue curtains emblazoned with the red lion of Scotland rampant. Prominently displayed in the ballrooms were the flag of St. Andrew, the Royal Standard and The Union Jack. Against the flag draped wall a special dais and chairs facing the entrance to the hall were placed for Their Excellencies and masses of yellow chrysanthemums and pompoms were arranged on the dais. On the walls of the ballroom hung tartan shields of the Scottish clans and on the lights and candelabra there and in Peacock Alley were shields bearing the historic red lion motif. Behind the head table in the dining room which was a mass of flowers and decked with tartan streamers, was placed a huge plaque coat of arms, representing the various standards of the Empire. Throughout all the rooms used for the ball was a profusion of chrysanthemums, flags, tartan shields and draped gold tasseled cords.

The special rites and dances dear to the hearts of all those who boast a drop of Scottish blood in their veins have always attached a special and historical importance to the ball and last night was no exception. There were the Scottish reels, the ceremonial piping in of the Haggis and the serving of Drambuie, of secret and ancient recipe. This year, as was fitting, the colorful regimental jackets gave way to the dignity of khaki, navy and airforce blue offset in many instances by the stripes of service honors and ribbons. Mingled with the service uniforms were the kilts of the Black Watch and the tartans of the Stuarts, the Gordons, the Buchanans, the MacTavishes, the MacDonalds and the MacLeans side by side with the shimmering satins and rustling taffetas of the ladies frocks swirled in the dance.

Highlight of an evening that was full of colorful events was the presentation to their Excellencies of the debutantes when some 160 young ladies made their bow to Montreal society.

At half past nine o'clock members of Sister Societies, honored guests and the members of the ball committee were presented to His Excellency and Her Royal Highness. Attending Their Excellencies were, Maj. Geoffrey Eastwood, Comptroller of the Household; Squadron-Officer Sylvia Evans, R.C.A.F., secretary to Her Royal Highness; Capt. Neville Ussher, A.D.C., and Capt. Lord Lascelles, A.D.C.

Then, preceded by the pipers, the Grand Parade to the ballroom took place led by His Excellency and Mrs. Keith Hutchison, Dr. Keith Hutchison and Princess Alice. Their Excellencies took up their position on the dais while Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison, the Minister for National Defence and Mrs. Douglas Abbott, the Minister of Defence for Air Col. the Hon. Colin Gibson, M.C., K.C., and Squadron-Officer Evans stood behind them. Seats for other guests who took part in the parade were arranged at the side of the dais.

After the playing of the national anthem the ball was opened and then the presentation of the debutantes took place. Led by the pipers and little Scotch page Master Robert Andrew Caverhill Hutchison in a MacDonald kilt the debutantes were presented by Mrs. A. S. Fraser, chairman of the debutante committee and Mrs. Walter Molson who presented the cards to the aides then each debutante advanced in turn and curtseyed. A bouquet of red roses tied with the Royal Stuart tartan was presented by Master Hutchison to Her Highness who was in a Period gown of white taffeta printed in flowers in Pompadour design and she wore a necklace of sapphires, pearls and diamonds and a tiara of diamonds.

Immediately following the presentation the Eightsome Reel was danced by officers of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada and one Royal Air Force set led by Sir Frederick and Lady Bowhill. Then general dancing began. Her Royal Highness danced once but His Excellency did not. A few minutes after midnight The Governor General and The Princess Alice left being piped out by the Black Watch band.

Supper was served at a quarter-to-one o'clock the head tables guests being piped in at one o'clock. With Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison at the table of honor were the Hon. Douglas Abbott, K.C., Minister of National Defence, and Mrs. Abbott; Col. and Hon. Colin Gibson, M.C., K.C., Minister of Defence for Air; Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, K.C.B., C.M.G., and Lady Bowhill, O.B.E.; Sir H. Montagu Allan and Lady Allan; Capt. Mackenzie Campbell, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. Campbell; Air Vice-Marshal Frank S. McGill, C.B., and Mrs. McGill; Lt.-Col. Horace P. Orlady, U.S.A.T.C., and Mrs. Orlandy; Matron-in-chief Marjorie Russell, R.C.N., of Ottawa; Wing-Cmdr. H. S. Gawler, M.C., R.A.F.T.C., of London, Eng.; Col. P. P. Hutchison, The Black Watch R.H.R. of Canada and Mrs. Hutchison; Maj. the Rev. George H. Donald, D.D., and Mrs. Donald; the Rev. Canon Gilbert Oliver, president of St. George's Society, and Mrs. Oliver; Mr. D. W. Roberts, president of St. David's Society, and Mrs. Roberts; Mr. R. F. Quinn, president of St. Patrick's Society and Mrs. Quinn; Mr. J. T. McGill, president of the Protestant Irish Benevolent Society, and Mrs. J. T. McGill; Mr. Rodolphe Dagenais, representing St. Jean Baptiste Society, and Mrs. Dagenais; Capt. A. E. Proven, president of the Caledonia Society and Mrs. Proven; Col. W. C. Home, M.C., E.D., and Mrs. Home, of Quebec; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. John H. Price, of Quebec; Dr. Edward Warner, P.I.C.A.O., and Mrs. Warner, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. A. Benson Cannon, of New York and Millbrook, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Dalgleish, Mrs. Alastair Innes-Ker, Miss Edith Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Haller and Mr. John MacLean.

In addition to those who sat down to supper a buffet supper was also served and The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada held their own mess in the Prince of Wales Salon. During supper William Moodie and his orchestra played Scottish tunes.

Those on the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the ball were: Maj. Keith Hutchison, E.D., president; Dr. A. D. Campbell, vice-president; Mrs. Keith Hutchison, chairman of the ball committee; Miss Rhoda Wurtele, secretary of the ball committee. The ladies' committee was as follows: Mrs. D. C. Abbott and Mrs. A. S. Fraser, joint chairmen of the debutante committee; Mrs. Walter Molson and Miss Madeleine Bienevue, members of the debutante committee.

Mrs. Murray Mather and Mrs. John Taylor are joint chairmen of the ticket committee, which includes Lady Bowhill, Mrs. Hartland MacDougall, Mrs. Andrew Fleming, Mrs. Theodore Lyman, Mrs. Philippe Roy, Miss Janet Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. J. Ballantyne, Mrs. Stephen Cantlie, Miss Patricia Gault, Miss Mary Molson; Miss E. Nicholson and Miss Freda Pemberton-Smith, chairmen of decorations; Miss Patricia Gault, chairman of publicity. General committee members were: Lady Bowhill, O.B.E., Mrs. Norman Haller, Mrs. K. W. Dalglish, Miss Elizabeth Elder, Miss Rhona Wurtele.

On the men's committee were Mr. K. W. Dalglish, chairman, and Col. J. Weir and Mr. Campbell Smart, vice-chairmen; Mr. Campbell Smart, public relations; Capt. W. J. Piper, Black Watch liaison; Mr. Alastair Fraser, photographic committee; Brig. W. C. Leggat, D.S.O., music committee; Mr. John MacLean and Miss Janet Campbell, reels committee; Magor Ian MacDougall, chairman of floor committee; Capt. W. J. Piper, vice-chairman, with Capt. J. F. Stewart, Capt. D. J. McGovern, Capt. J. O. Pitt, Lt. J. E. Martin, Lt. I. C. A. F. Tweedie and 2nd Lt. W. T. H. Nicholson.

(Gazette Photos by Ken Barton)

BLACK WATCH COLORS RESTORED: The colors of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch pass down Sherbrooke street borne by a 1st Battalion color-party and escorted by present and past members of the battalion. Deposited more than six years ago in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the colors are being carried back to their resting place in the regimental armory. **Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D.,** honorary lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, is seen taking the salute as the parade passes the corner of Peel street. Bottom scene shows **Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy,** commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, with colorbearers, **Lts. H. H. Mackay** and **S. L. Martin,** leaving the altar of the church where they had received the colors from Hon.-Maj. G. H. Donald, padre of the regiment, and Hon.-Capt. Rodney Berlis, who was a padre of the battalion overseas.

Black Watch Battalion Colors Are Restored to Place of Honor

The colors of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch of Canada, (R.H.R.), deposited in sanctuary more than six years ago at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, returned yesterday afternoon to their traditional place of honor in the officers' mess of the regimental armory on Bleury street. Colorful ceremony attended the restoration which saw the 1st Battalion on parade for the last time as a unit.

In his sermon prior to the restoration of the colors, Hon.-Maj. G. H. Donald, padre of the Black Watch, referred to the church as being the spiritual home of the regiment and went on to draw a parallel between the restoration of the colors and the restoration of the spiritual life of the men of the unit. He saw the men called upon to adapt themselves to an entirely new set of circumstances on their return to civilian life and urged them to take God for a guide, follow him and reconstruct their lives on a spiritual foundation.

Following the short religious service, the Lament was played by Pipe-Maj. Robert Hannah, followed by the Last Post and the Reveille, sounded by Sgt. Frank Barber. Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, commanding officer of the battalion then received the King's Colors from Hon.-Maj. Donald and the Battalion Colors from Hon. Capt. Rodney Berlis who was wounded in action in France while holding the post of padre of the battalion.

Color-bearers Lts. H. H. Mackay and S. L. Martin received the colors from Col. Traversy and, taking up a place of honor in the parade, carried them back to the armory where they were ceremonially "marched off" and returned to the glass-fronted cabinet in the officers' mess which has remained empty since December 27, 1939.

Among those present at the ceremony was Capt. Allen Boswell who, while still a lieutenant, was one of the bearers when the colors were placed in sanctuary.

When the battalion, led by Col. Traversy, paraded the colors back down Sherbrooke street towards the armory, the "eyes right" was taken by Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, honorary lieutenant-colonel of the battalion. Standing with the colonel on the saluting-base, corner of Peel and Sherbrooke streets, were: Col. Sir H. M. Allan, C.V.O., E.D.; Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., commandant of the regiment; Maj.-Gen. R. H. Keefler, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.; Maj.-Gen. P. E. Leclerc, C.B.E., M.M., E.D.; Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., E.D.; Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell, E.D.; Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, Lt.-Col. A. G. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie, E.D.; Lt.-Col. W. A. Wood, Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, and Lt.-Col. Charles Petch, O.B.E., E.D.

With both pipe band and brass band in attendance, the battalion made a fine showing, proceeding along Sherbrooke street to and from the church. Rain, which had been expected to mar the parade, failed to materialize and considerable numbers of spectators lined the street near the church and at the saluting base.

Lt.-Col. Traversy, dismissing his command for the last time at the armory, following the marching off of the colors expressed his thanks and those of his officers for the splendid job done by the men overseas. The battalion had, he said, built up a reputation, second to none in the Canadian army.

Although this was the last parade of the 1st Battalion as a unit, Col. Traversy said, the regiment itself does not cease to function. Members of the battalion, he emphasized, will find the same friendship, comradeship and spirit in the Black Watch Association as they did in the battalion in action.

Present in the church for the restoration of the colors, were many friends of the regiment as well as next-of-kin of the battalion members participating in the parade. Following completion of the ceremony, an informal reception was held in the officers' mess.

Colors Returned to Battalion

Most impressive part of the service held at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul yesterday afternoon when the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada had their colors restored, is depicted in the above picture of **LT.-COL. V. E. TRAVERSY,** officer commanding the battalion which he brought home from overseas, handing the battalion color to the color bearer. The clergy at the altar, who first handed the colors to Colonel Traversy are, **CAPT. R. J. BERLIS,** chaplain to the battalion overseas, at left, and **MAJOR GEORGE H. DONALD, V.D.,** regimental chaplain, at right. The color bearers are **LT. H. H. MACKAY** and **LT. S. L. MARTIN.** Looking on are a number of church elders.

Black Watch Unit Retrieves Colors Left Here in 1939

Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul Scene Of Impressive Ceremony Yesterday

The 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, yesterday received its colors from the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, where they had been deposited more than six years ago when the unit went on active service under command of Lt.-Col. (now Brig.) K. G. Blackader, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

There was an excellent turn-out of the returned veterans under Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy who brought the battalion home a month ago. Placed on the altar of the church during the service, which was conducted by Major Rev. George H. Donald, V.D., chaplain of the regiment, the colors were handed to the commanding officer by the minister, who was assisted by Capt. R. J. Berlis. The latter served overseas with the battalion, and had been wounded in action.

World Has Changed

"This world has changed since you left Montreal," Major Donald said in his address, in which he emphasized that the degree to which the returned men adjusted themselves to their civilian lives would be a test of their strength and manhood. "Your task now is to find expression and purpose for your life," the chaplain explained. "Take God as your guide, put your trust in Him, and seek to serve Him with studied purpose, and you will find happiness and contentment."

The pipers led the parade to and from the church by way of Sherbrooke street, the fine afternoon bringing out large crowds of people. In the course of the service Pipe Major Robert Hanna played a Lament, the haunting strains of which gradually died away as he left the church by the passageway leading to the church offices. Sgt. Frank Barber sounded the Last Post and Reveille.

On returning to the armory, a salute was taken on Sherbrooke street by Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., V.D., honorary lieutenant colonel of the battalion, the pipe band and band of the regiment under WO 1 J. D. Jones playing the veterans past the saluting base. The colors, escorted by armed senior N.C.O.'s, were carried by Lieut. H. H. Mackay and Lieut. S. L. Martin.

The church was filled for the service. Among those present were Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., V.D., honorary colonel of the regiment; Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., regimental commandant; Maj. Gen. R. H. Keefler, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Major Gen. P. E. Leclerc, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie, Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, Lt.-Col. A. G. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. W. A. Wood, Lt.-Col. J. G. Bourne, Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright and Lt.-Col. C. A. Petch, O.B.E.

Merit Admiration

In the course of his address, Major Donald said that all those who had returned merited admiration and deep gratitude for their courage, long-continued in the face of fierce opposition. He asked them to remember that that church was the spiritual home of the regiment.

Certain changes had recently happened to the men who had returned. "You have been away from home, perhaps for years, and now you have come back. You have come back to face an entirely different life. The first blush of home-coming, of the excitement of re-union, of celebration are over, and your uniform has been put aside for civilian dress. Fighting and war are behind you.

"You are faced now with the problem of returning to civilian life, and to a job of one kind or another. You find it rather difficult to adjust yourselves, and to settle down to what seems dull and dreary after the excitements of the army. The new circumstances will result in conflict and a certain amount of upheaval, and, on your part, a very determined will. This world indeed has changed since you left Montreal."

Dr. Donald pointed out, however, that a sense of frustration was not as bad as one might be tempted to think. "This restlessness will be a test of your strength and manhood."

Happiness in God

"It is a discipline that will call out the very best that is in you. Life is movement; life is changing all the time, and it would be very dull unless it did. You now have to find expression and purpose for your future life."

The minister, in suggesting that they turn to God for guidance, said that in that way they could find happiness and contentment. He appealed for a strong sense of religion, and a sense of the individual responsibility for religion. Whoever shirks the spiritual demand is doomed to mediocrity. Men must have discriminating minds as well as courage to break away from traditions which no longer mean anything.

"Today we are restoring the colors to the battalion. Let the color of your life, physical, mental and spiritual be also restored to stand in the presence of the great captain of our salvation," the minister added.

CANADA

QUOTE NO.....

Department of National Defence

Ottawa, Canada,

14th October 1938.

My dear Paul,

Many thanks for yours, and for the most interesting story of the Regimental Colours - you did quite a job in putting all that together - which is now filed away.

There are several items arising, the first being that we have found early records of the presentation of colours on 11th October 1862. See enclosed. Another item is that "Quis Seperabit" is the motto of the Order of St.Patrick: may be the words were considered apt on their own account, or they may have been chosen in compliment to Monck, whose family had been Irish since 1627, when a younger branch of the Devon family settled in Westmeath.

I wonder if it was a Royal Standard that was run up on 1st June 1912, for under King Edward VII instructions were issued that it should be flown only "when His Majesty the King is personally present." (K.R.1912,Para.1806). The Duke of Connaught's own standard looks very like the King's, but it is differenced by a label and carries the device of Saxony on a superimposed shield (for the Duchess).

Quite right! Was in draft correct but steno. mistake not caught by me.

The writer of the "History of the British Army" is John William Fortescue (not T.W.).

I notice that no battle honours appear on the King's Colour of the 73rd, although six were awarded to the Battalion. The consecration was in order, according to Army Council instructions (see attached), which also give directions as to permissible additions.

I shall keep in mind your kind invitation to visit the Highlanders' Armoury - twenty five years ago I knew most of the officers of the Regiment, and some of my best friends were in the three battalions which served in France.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A. Fortescue Duguid.

Major P.P.Hutchison, E.D.,K.C.,
Messrs Meredith,Holden,Heward & Holden,
215 St.James Street West,
MONTREAL.

NAT. DEF. A-168

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

11th Oct.1862.

Captain Wand's Company of Foot Artillery was, we believe the first to come on the ground, shortly followed by the Volunteer Engineer Force. After these the Canadian Chasseurs, Colonel Coursol, headed by the band of the Grenadier Guards marched up, followed successively by the Royals, Colonel Routh and Major the Hon. John Rose, headed by the brass band of the 47th Regiment/; the Hochelaga Rifles, Colonel Hibbard, headed by the band of the Fusileer Guards; the Artillery, Colonel Tylee, headed by the band of the 16th#; the Cavalry, Colonel David; the Prince of Wales' Rifles, Colonel Devlin, and the Victoria Rifles, Colonel Smith, headed by their own bands; the Light Infantry, Major Ross, with band; and the Field Battery, Major Stevenson.

Montreal Daily Transcript.
Monday, 13th Oct.1862.

/ Now The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire).
Now The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.

We are enabled to say that Lady Monck presented the Colors in a gracious speech, which Colonel Routh appropriately acknowledged; that the ceremony of consecration was performed by the Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L.,LL.D., who was attired in full Canonicals and that they were delivered to the Ensigns of the Battalion to guard with the usual forms.

Montreal Daily Transcript.
Monday, 13th Oct.1862.

Colonel Dyde, Commandant of the Militia Garrison was in command of the Brigade. He was attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Penn; by Lt-Col. George Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General and by Major Lyman, Asst. Quartermaster-General. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, Garrison Chaplain, assisted the Rev. Canon Leach in consecrating the colors previous to which ceremony Lord Monck dismounted and advanced with Lady Monck and a number of other ladies, Colonel Routh, Major the Hon.John Rose, and Ensigns Rae and Tyre being in attendance to receive the colors.

After consecration they were handed to Mrs. Alexander Campbell, Mrs. Gordon Mackenzie and Mrs. John Grant, who presented them to Lady Monck. Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Andrew Allan, Mrs. Thomas Kirby, Mrs. J.W.Hopkins and other ladies were also present during the interesting ceremony.

Montreal Daily Transcript.
Tuesday,14th Oct.1862

Copy of A.C.I.No. 444 dated 21-7-19

444. ISSUE OF SILK UNION FLAGS TO SERVICE BATTALIONS, CARRI
BATTALIONS, TERRITORIAL FORCE BATTALIONS AND BATTALION
OVERSEAS TROOPS WHICH HAVE SERVED ABROAD DURING THE WA

1. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to ap
of the presentation of a silk Union Flag to each Service, Yo
Soldier, Graduated, and Garrison Battalion of the Regular Ar
each second and third line Territorial Force Battalion, to
T.F. unit which has served as infantry, and which under its
organization is not entitled to a guidon or colours, and to
Battalion of Overseas Troops, Rifle Battalions excepted, wh
served abroad during the War.

2. His Majesty has been further pleased to command that
Flags, which will represent the King's Colour, are to be co
and to be granted all the salutes and compliments authorize
paid to Colours.

3. Battalions which are entitled to flags under para.1 a
and which were serving in France in the early part of 1919
already received them. Flags for the remainder are in cou
manufacture, and when ready will be distributed to the Comm
which the Battalions were raised for presentation.

4. In the case of Battalions which have been disbanded
wise ceased to exist, the final disposal of the flags rest
the Commanding Officer and Officers of the Battalion at the
of disbandment, subject to the proviso that they are to be
in some sacred or public building in the locality where the
was raised. It is to be distinctly understood that the fla
remain the property of the State, and are not to pass into
possession of, or be handed over for custody to, any privat
individual.

5. The flags as issued are plain Union flags, and no additi
except as mentioned below can be sanctioned.

6. Certain Battalions to whom these flags have been issued
having expressed a desire to have their titles and numerals
embroidered thereon at their own expense, permission is given
these additions to be made, provided they are in accordance wi
the design approved for a King's Colour.

7. The design for a King's Colour is as follows: -

"The King's Colour of every Battalion is to be the Gre
Union, the Imperial Colour of the United Kingdom of Great Bri
and Ireland, in which the Cross of St.George is conjoined wit
the Crosses of St.Andrew and St.Patrick on a blue field, as
modified by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in 1900. The Col
is to bear in the centre the Territorial designation on a cri
circle, with the Royal or other title within, the whole surmo
by the Imperial Crown. The number of each Battalion is to be
placed in the dexter canton. When regiments have not a combi
of Territorial and Royal or other special designations, the
number of the Battalion will be placed within the circle bear
the name of the regiment, instead of in the dexter canton."

8. Drawings showing the above designs are printed as an Appe
to this A.C.I.

20/Gen.No.4663(Q.M.G.7.

BUCHANAN & BUCHANAN

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

A.W. PATRICK BUCHANAN, K.C.
ERSKINE BUCHANAN

CABLE ADDRESS 'WHITESOO'

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
276 ST. JAMES ST. WEST

MONTREAL November 3rd, 1938.

Lt. Col. P.P. Hutchison, E.D.,
C/o Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden,
215 St. James Street, W.,
Montreal.

Dear Paul:

You will remember the other night at dinner a slight argument we had as to the dress of the Highland Regiment taking the leading part in "Drums", when I appeared to be a bit rash over a proposed bet (in flagrant contravention of Regulations, for which I must apologize), which I am very glad to say was not pursued, as I hate winning a bet as much as losing one!

What I would like to do, however, is to try and prove to you that I was right in this particular instance.

You remember I said the dress was that of the Gordons, while you said it was that of the Seaforths, as you said it was the kilt which Seaforths wear, and the badge, the stag's head of the Seaforths.

Well, the time I saw the picture, I took it for granted that it was the Gordons, as I was sure it was the Gordon tartan in the kilt, and I had not taken particular note of the badges.

So today, I went again and studied the dress very carefully in the movie, as well as in the advertisement pictures outside the theatre.

I again confirmed the fact that the tartan was Gordon, being dark green (and blue) with a yellow stripe.

The Seaforth kilt is the Mackenzie Tartan, which is green (and blue) with white and red stripes in it. There certainly was no red in the kilts in the picture. Furthermore the Seaforth kilt (to the best of my memory) has box pleats, while the pleats here were ordinary ones.

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

Memo of essential dates and facts concerning regiment in event of Their Majesties asking questions of Guard Commander

Historical

1862 - Founded as 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry with only one company in Highland uniform (wore Clan MacKenzie of Seaforth tartan for 13 years) - Oldest Highland unit in Canada - Colonel Routh original C.O.

1875 - A second company donned the kilt and tartan changed to Black Watch

1877 - Called out in aid of Civil Power (Orange riots)

1878 to 1883 - Remaining companies became Highlanders

1878 - First Royal Inspection by H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle
- Called to Quebec in aid of Civil Power (Dock Riots)

1880 - Inspected at Quebec by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany

1882 - Colonel E.A.C. Campbell (nephew of Laird of Inveraire who fell at Ticonderoga) became C.O.

1885 - Called out in aid of Civil Power (Smallpox riots)

1900 - Called out in aid of Civil Power (Valleyfield Strike)

1901 - Inspected at Quebec by H.M. King George V.

1903 - Called out in aid of Civil Power (Dock Riots, Montreal)

1905 - Affiliated with The Black Watch
- Own Armoury commenced

1906 - Entered its own Armoury

1907 - 2nd Battalion formed
- Named changed to 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada

1908 - Inspected at Quebec by H.M. King George V

1912 - New Colours presented by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught

1920 - Reorganised as "The Royal Highlanders of Canada"

1931 - New Colours presented by H.E. Lord Bessborough

NOTE Both 42nd and 73rd B.W. took part in capture of Montreal in 1760.

Active Service

1865 - Fenian Raids (whole Battalion)

1866 - Fenian Raids " "

1870 - Fenian Raids " "

1899-1900 - South African war (Detachment of 54 all ranks)

1914-1919 - The Great War (3 Battalions raised - 13th, 42rd & 73rd C.E.F. - Reserve Bn. formed in England 20th Res. Bn. - 3 reinforcing Coys. raised and sent overseas - recruiting detachment sent to U.S.A. which recruited 2000)

Great War Record - 26 Battle honours, 6 V.C., about 12,000 served, 2613 killed, 6014 wounded, 821 decorated, 138 mentioned in despatches, 7 former officers reached General rank and 34 became Lt.-Cols.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

The Black Watch of Canada is the oldest Highland regiment in the Dominion, bears the number 5th on the Canadian Army list, and was the first of the Dominion battalions to become allied with a regiment in Scotland.

Like the parent Unit it was founded many years ago when there were threats of local trouble and eight Montreal chieftains each raised a company of soldiers to keep the peace. The occasion was the American Civil War. Canada was threatened with invasion from the South and in 1862 these leaders at Montreal formed the Royal Light Infantry which for many years was popularly called "The Royals".

During the Boer War, Canada's overseas force was a composite one. New regiments were formed out of detachments from the older ones. The regiment at Montreal supplied what is alleged to have been the largest single detachement for the new Royal Canadian Regiment. Five officers of the Regiment and 51 of its men served with the Canadian contingents in Africa. It is because of their service that the regiment was awarded the battle-honour "South Africa 1899-1900".

In 1905, the Canadian regiment became formally allied with The Black Watch, the oldest Highland regiment in the British Army and in 1906 it was authorized to form a second battalion.

When the first Great War broke out, the Royal Highlanders of Canada volunteered as a unit. The two peacetime battalions of the Royal Highlanders became the 13th Battalion R.H.C. of the C.E.F. Later a third battalion was formed and the regiment was the only Canadian one to have three battalions at the front in the last campaign; all of them fought their way up the slopes of Vimy on the same day in 1917.

Battle honours of the famed unit include Mount Sorrel, Somme, 1916, Flers-Courcelette, Ancre Heights, Arras, 1917-18, Vimy, 1917, Arleaux, Hill 70, Ypres, 1917, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Scarpe Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, Pursuit to Mons, and France and Flanders, 1915-18.

Re-organized in 1920, the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada perpetuated the 13th, 42nd, and 73rd Battalions, C.E.F.

At the outbreak of the second World War in 1939. men serving in the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada set out to maintain and emulate the great traditions and history of their regiment. The unit arrived overseas early in September, 1940, part of the 2nd Canadian Division. During 1941-42 they carried out training and assisted in an operational role in the defence plans for the south coast of England.

In 1942, a detachment of Black Watch, 4 officers, 107 other ranks took part in the Dieppe raid on August 19th. The following year the regiment participated in Exercise "Spartan", considered one of the most gruelling tests of endurance staged by any force.

THE PIPERS OF THE 1ST BLACK WATCH

By J. PAINE

Tunes of the Old "Forty-Twa"

Curious to relate, pipers were not officially recognised in the Army till the time of the Crimean War. Prior to then, they were borne on the establishment of Scottish Regiments unofficially, the military authorities seldom interfering in what was regarded as a rather sacred matter. Over five hundred pipers paid the supreme sacrifice during the Great War and something like six hundred were wounded. Within the first three months of the war practically all the pipers of the 1st Black Watch were casualties. 'Tis said that the strains of "Hielan' Laddie" were almost inaudible when the piper of the battalion coolly played amidst the fierce fighting at Aubers Ridge in May 1915.

Few now serving with the 1st Battalion at Dover would remember Pipe-Major D. M'Leod. His was an untimely and terrible end, for his career was cut short at Albert in 1916 by one of the most despicable things in modern war, an aeroplane bomb. Something even more despicable eventually robbed the pipers of their time-honoured rôle when going into action, for, more often than not, circumstances were such that bagpipes had to be laid aside in favour of gas masks. This, to a piper of a regular Highland battalion, must have been the last straw.

Pipers' Full Dress

In full dress the Black Watch piper is a most picturesque figure. Unlike the pipers of other Highland regiments, he wears the feather bonnet, the glengarry being reserved for less important occasions. His kilt is not the dark Black Watch tartan sported by the rest of the Battalion, but Royal Stuart and, extraordinary as it

may seem, the belt worn across his green doublet is adorned with the badge of another regiment, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. This distinction is said to commemorate the close association of the two regiments in the Ashanti War of the early 'seventies.

In this short but arduous campaign the Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded to eleven men of the Black Watch, one of whom, J. Wetherspoon, was a piper. The expedition was not of a nature likely to appeal to an artist's fancy but a painting in the Royal collection by Orlando Norie is worthy of mention since it depicts the 42nd headed by pipers crossing the Omdali.

Figures in Pictures

Few painters of battle scenes depicting Scottish regiments have dared to omit at least one piper from their canvas. One of the most conspicuous figures in A. de Neuville's fine picture of the 1st Black Watch at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882 is a piper of the battalion playing away lustily and thereby putting fresh impetus to the attack on Arabi's position. Less than two years later saw the battalion at El Teb and Tamaai, in which actions the pipers were under the able charge of Pipe-Major John M'Donald, who is remembered for his composition, the "March to Coomassie", a tune commemorative of jungle warfare in Ashanti in '74, when M'Donald had piped his battalion to victory.

In like manner is the name of William Ross remembered twenty years beforehand. He dubbed his composition "The Alma", and in so doing immortalised in pipe music the magnificent charge of his regiment in this Crimean battle. Ross eventually left the 42nd and became piper to Queen Victoria, who in 1891 deplored his death in her "Journal". St. Andrew's Club has an attractive coloured print of this bearded Crimean veteran, who in 1876 published a collection of pipe music.

The year of the outbreak of the Crimean War witnessed the publication by Ackerman of a particularly fine print of a piper of the 42nd in the dress of the period. The artist, B. Clayton, introduced several figures, but it is the piper who dominates his picture, prints of which still fetch as much as six guineas if in presentable condition.

If M'Donald and Ross have merited attention, omission can hardly be made of such notable pipers of the 42nd as Pipe-Major John Buchanan, who received a set of prize pipes from the Highland Society of London in 1802; Alexander M'Tavish, pipe-major to the regiment at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, who was awarded an elegant mounted dirk by that same Society; and James Campbell, who served with the 1st Battalion in the 'nineties, and, like Ross, became piper to Queen Victoria. The Queen must have been rather partial to pipers of the oldest Highland regiment.

The 42nd's Long Record

The 42nd can trace its origin back to 1725, eighteen years prior to the unfortunate mutiny which broke out in its ranks when encamped at Finchley. Three of the four ringleaders were shot at the Tower and one wonders if it was the particular profession of the fourth man which resulted in his sentence being commuted. This lucky individual, Donald Macdonald, was a piper, and considerable interest is attached to his contemporary full-length portrait since it portrays more or less faithfully the dress of a piper of the regiment in those far-off days. His pipe banner seems unusually large and his attire forms a strange contrast to that worn by pipers of the present generation.

The outstanding feature of the cover design of "The Red Hackle", the regimental journal of the Black Watch, is a representation of a modern pipe-major of the regiment in full dress. Needless to add, the pipe-major of a regular battalion is

a very important personage, and it has often been suggested that he should be given warrant rank and thus be on a par with the band-master.

Worthy of mention in a discussion on the Black Watch pipers are two statuettes, one of which is displayed in the Scottish Naval and Military Museum at Edinburgh Castle. It is carved in oak and coloured by hand and shows to advantage the uniform of a piper of the Light Company of the 42nd in 1815. The sporran is conspicuous by its absence, since the piper is depicted in marching order, such as he would have worn in the Waterloo campaign. The other statuette is of a piper of a later period and is in silver. It stands on an ebony plinth, which in reality is a snuff box, and was presented to the Black Watch nine years ago by a London newspaper, a representative of which discovered the relic in a local saleroom. A piper's plaid brooch is one of a few objects of interest relating to the Black Watch in the Royal United Service Museum.

Pipe Banners

In possession of the Regiment are several old pipe banners, some of which bear the design of the Sphinx in commemoration of the distinguished services of the 42nd in Egypt in 1801. The Colonel of the Regiment and all officers of the battalion, above and including company commanders, have pipe banners, each of which bears the officer's family crest on its correct colour field. The reverse side of the banner is the same colour as the regimental facings, Royal blue, and is emblazoned with the St. Andrew and Cross badge.

King George the Fifth used to have his own banner, since he was the Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch, a position now held by Her Majesty the Queen. Being rather special affairs, pipe banners are only carried on full dress parades. The coloured frontispiece to the second volume of James Logan's "The Scottish

Which is the oldest Scottish Regiment?

This distinction is enjoyed by the Royal Scots. In fact, this regiment is the oldest in the British Army. Their identity as a regiment goes back to 1625, when a tropp of Scottish soldiers under John Hepburn entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. The regiment was not known as the Royal Scots until 1812, prior to that it having been banded under the names of various of its colonels such as Le Regiment de Douglas and Dumbarton's Regiment. In 1684 it was designated the Royal Regiment, and in 1881 the regiment became a territorial one under the title of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Of the Highland regiments, the pioneer was the Black Watch, which was formed into a regiment in 1739. At the time of the '45 it is interesting to note that the officers and soldiers of the Black Watch were the only British subjects who could wear Highland dress without risking the penalty of transportation. The Black Watch originated when a system of Highland rural police was introduced by General Wade to prevent cattle lifting.

The Scottish regiments have always had a splendid reputation, and as long ago as 1766, Pitt, Britain's Prime Minister, spoke of the Highland regiments as follows:- "I sought for merit wherever it was to be found. It is my boast that I was the first minister who looked for it and found it in the mountains of the north. These men in the last war were brought to combat on your side; they served with fidelity as they fought with valour and conquered for you in every part of the world."

At this time when the question of the most suitable uniform for the Scottish regiments is being so often debated, the champions of the kilt will find support for their views in the following account of a military engagement by General Stewart of Garth:- "In the march through Holland and Westphalia in 1794-5, when the cold was so intense that brandy froze in bottles, the Highlanders consisting of the 78th, 79th, and the new recruits of the 42nd (very young soldiers) wore their kilts, and yet the loss was out of all comparison less than that sustained by some other corps."

Highlanders Compare Kilts

What the smart soldier is wearing, be he Scot or Greek, is discussed as men of the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, visit highlanders from the mountains of Northern Greece, the Evzones Palace Guard, in Athens. The Scottish kilt, as part of a military uniform dates back to 1725; the Evzone uniform was adopted in 1832. In addition to holding a discussion on their uniforms, the Scottish and Greek soldiers had much to compare in their dancing and piping customs.

"Scotsmen and French-Canadians Always Unde

Review of Scottish Contributions to Pioneer and Contemporary Life of Canada by Noted French-Canadian.

By HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., P.C.
Former Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

For there is something strong and something true,
In the wind where the sprig of heather is blown;
And something great in the blood so blue,
That makes him stand, like a man, alone.

"Yea, give him the road and loose him free,
He sets his teeth to the fiercest blast;
For there's never a toil in a far countrie,
But a Scotsman tackles it hard and fast."

—From Wilfred Campbell's poem, "Scotland, the World-Mother."

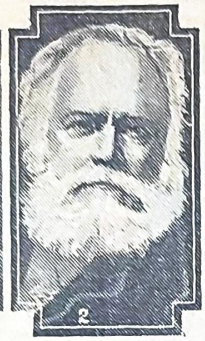
REMINISCENT of the days when the soldiers of Scotland and France standing shoulder to shoulder fought many glorious battles under the standards of their allied kings, the French inscription "Bon Accord" emblazoned on the armorial shield of the quaint and beautiful old city of Aberdeen, has lost little of its intense symbolism despite the march past of centuries. The proverbial "happy concord" between French and Scot still persists, not in solemn alliances and covenants as of yore, but in indissoluble ties of friendship and mutual esteem. If evidence were wanted to prove that Aberdeen's motto is still a living symbol, one has but to recall the heavy casualties suffered by the gallant Scottish Regiments on the fields of France and Flanders in the late war, and the selection some years ago of Mons. Raymond Poincare, then President of France, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Franco-Scots Friendship

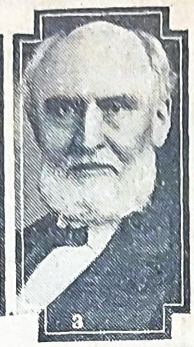
Like a healthy plant that is easily acclimatized and thrives in almost any soil, the hardy "perpetual" of Franco-Scottish friendship has readily taken root and developed in the soil of British North America. From time immemorial, Scottish and French-Canadians have been held together in bonds of friendship, mutual trust and respect. As a matter of fact, the Habitants took as kindly to citizens of Scottish birth and descent that they proceeded to absorb them in many Canadian com-

SCOTS WHO HELPED BUILD CANADA WITH AID OF FRE

(1) Sir Samuel Cunard



(2) Sir Hugh Allan



(3) Sir William Macdonald

(4) Sir John A. Macdonald

(5) Lord Strathcona

Intermingling of the Two Great Races Through the Years Examined—Story of Progress Parallels Canada's history.

Abraham Martin, dit 'l'Ecossais', whose unerring judgment and steady hand piloted Champlain's little ship "Don de Dieu" through the dark, unchartered waters of the St. Lawrence to the site of the City of Quebec. This was in 1608. Martin's feat of navigation was deemed sufficiently meritorious to earn for him possession of the height of land known as the famous Plains of Abraham which have since borne his name.

Wolfe and Montcalm

Here, a century and a half later, on the very land deeded by the French founder of New-France to the one Scotsman, a titanic struggle for supremacy in the New World was waged between French and English. The destiny of the nascent colony was changed in the course of a few hours on the field where the contending armies of Wolfe and Montcalm struggled to wrest victory from one another's grasp. In that epic struggle of September, 1759, Scotsmen won imperishable renown. The achievements of the famous Fraser Highlanders in that decisive clash of arms indelibly impressed on the pages of Canadan history. It is chronicled that the irrepressible dash, splendid valor and contemptuous disregard of death displayed by the kilted officers and men were factors that contributed largely in turning the tide.

With the cession of Canada to Great Britain, the soldiers of the conquering army and the vanquished troops were disbanded. Turning from the tumult of war to avocations of peace, the Fraser Highlanders showed the resourcefulness and adaptability so characteristic of their race in readily adjusting themselves to new conditions. For their important services to King and country, the officers and men received grants of land in the country, chiefly in Lower Canada, or what is today the Province of Quebec.

Won French Hearts

Sheathing their dirks and claymores, Simon Fraser's Highlanders after successfully beleaguering Quebec, now engaged in a new campaign. These men of noted fighting stock who had retained their ancestral attachment for a Scottish home, turned from war to love. They laid siege to the hearts of French-Canadian maidens in the communities wherein they had settled. The proverbial Scottish clannishness which counselled marriage with maids of their own race, was for once cast to the winds. These valiant Scots who stood unconquered on the Plains of Abraham won again in the conquest of French hearts. But, ultimately, victory was on the side of the French-Canadian girls many of whom had brothers or fathers fighting under the Marquis de Montcalm's banners. New homes were founded in settlements along the St. Lawrence, and the Highlanders gradually adapted themselves to the customs, traditions and language brought into the abode by their wives. Children came, and the little tots grow up to speak their mother's tongue, and eventually the mass of the great fighting regiment was absorbed into the French population. Pretty much the same process followed the disbandment of the Scottish regiments who aided in repelling the American invader in 1775 and retaining Canada for the British Empire. History records that the Scottish senior officers intermarried with members of the best French families, and then subalterns followed suit.

French-Speaking Scots

Today, numerous families bearing Scottish names such as Fraser, Stuart, Ross, Campbell, Maclean, McNeil, McPherson, Warren and Macdonald, who speak only French, are to be found scattered throughout the Province of Quebec, but more particularly in the Lower St. Lawrence. They are dyed-in-the-wool French Canadians. They are a splendid people who combine the physical and mental attributes of two great races.

The defeat of Montcalm before Quebec, bringing about as it did the loss of Canada to France, was a crushing blow to the French Canadians. The harshness of war with its inevitable destruction of life and property coupled with the bitter memory that further resistance was of no avail, formed a gaping wound that was slow to heal. For a long time, victor and vanquished looked upon one another with distrust. Yet, history records that the first attempt at a rapprochement between the defeated and the English-speaking conquerors found the French-Canadians and Scotsmen treading together the path of reconciliation. Unconsciously, French and Scottish-Canadians were attracted to one another. They seemed to understand their respective viewpoints and to have admiration for their individual qualities.

Sided With French

When French-Canadians started to wage a constitutional battle for responsible government and the suppression of Colonial misrule, their stauchest allies among the English-speaking legislators were Canadians of Scottish birth or origin. Some of these carried their convictions to a point of open revolt and were participants in the rebellion of 1837-39. History chronicles the fact that when the first parliament of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada assembled at Kingston in 1841, the Hon. John Neilson spoke for the French-Canadians in their protest against the union.

Politically, Scottish and French-Canadians have always been drawn together. One may well ask whether Confederation would have become a reality as soon as it did, wide chasms bridged and serious differences settled if the happy understanding that existed between the French-Canadian delegates and the large preponderance of Scottish-Canadians who constituted the English-speaking representations at the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, had been lacking.

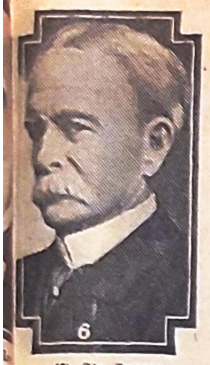
French Liked "John A."

It is a notable fact that Sir John A. Macdonald, a Canadian of Scottish birth who was not only a great statesman but one of the outstanding political personalities in the history of the British Empire, enjoyed to an eminent degree the esteem and support of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens of Quebec. And this sentiment of devoted attachment and political fealty had its counter-part when that other pre-eminent Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, held sway over Canada. Scottish-Canadians numbered always amongst his most loyal supporters. Some of them were his most intimate friends. These striking parallels but serve to illustrate the close association of French and Scottish-Canadians.

tand One Another"

Today, we find the best
both races commingled.
at every turn in our coun-
ery, men of Scottish and
rigin are found side by side
n the arts of peace. Years
e first Scottish settlement
lished in Nova Scotia by
m Alexander Macdonald,
of Stirling, acting under a
of James the Sixth, a
was a participant in the
of Quebec. He was

H-CANADIANS



(6) Sir George Drummond

77. THE BLACK WATCH HECKLE. On this subject J. M. Bulloch writes in *The Graphic* of 25 April, 1925:—

To-day marks the two hundredth anniversary of the creation of the first battalion of the Black Watch, although my old friend, the late Mr. Andrew Ross, took back its historical succession to 1667. The "story" of the regiment, in the newspaper sense, is the way in which it got the famous red heckle by recapturing two guns which the 11th Light Dragoons had lost at Gildermalsen, in Flanders, on January 4, 1794. For that act they were awarded that regiment's "red vulture feather."

There are several versions of the episode set forth in Archibald Forbes's rather ramshackle history of the regiment. Out of curiosity I turned to two histories of the 11th Hussars—Cannon's in 1837 and Captain Godfrey Trevelyan Williams's elaborate book of 1908—to see their version of the story, only to find it is not even mentioned, the only loss sustained by the 11th being given as one man and one horse killed and six men and one horse wounded.

On the other hand, Forbes omits to mention that the two regiments had had a curious meeting half a century before that, for on May 18, 1743, the 11th, which was raised in 1715, was ordered to round up the "considerable body of the Highland Regiment of Foot commanded by Lord Semphill," who on the previous night had assembled in a mutinous manner after the famous review on Finchley Common on May 14. As a result of the attempt to march home, three men were shot and 107 were banished—with disastrous effects on recruiting in the Highlands for many a year after.

Triumphs of Exploration

Turning to other fields of endeavor, we again encounter numerous instances where Scottish and French-Canadians have worked harmoniously together and co-operated successfully for the upbuilding of our common heritage, this great Canadian land. Who could repress a thrill of emotion on reading an account of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's heroic voyages to the Arctic Sea and Pacific Ocean by new, uncharted routes, in the last decade of the eighteenth century? Mackenzie, who has been fittingly described as an explorer and discoverer of Imperial vision, chose French-Canadian voyageurs to share with him the dangers of those perilous journeys into the unknown. Francois Barrieau, Charles Doucet, Joseph Landry and Pierre Delorme were of the party that paddled his canoe up the Mackenzie River to the Arctic in 1789. Again in 1793, when Mackenzie started out on his far-famed dash by land to the Pacific Ocean, French-Canadians were there to lend effective aid in the realization of his great undertaking. Landry and Doucet of the Arctic expedition were with him, and those other intrepid voyageurs with typically French names, Baptiste Bizson, Francois Courtois, Jacques Beauchamp and Francois Beaulieu.

Neighborly Spirit

Reverting to my native Province of Quebec, I find Scottish and French-Canadians living side by side in a true neighborly spirit and vieing with one another in the fields of industry, commerce, education, science, politics and other outlets of human activity. The French have long admired Scottish-Canadians for their many fine qualities among which are their resourcefulness, their ability to grapple with and overcome difficulties, their deep religious spirit, their stern principle their warm-heartedness, their ge erous support of community unde takings, particularly education a benevolence, and their almost u canny gift of succeeding whe others fail.

Even a condensed review of wh citizens of Scottish birth or orig have achieved in Canada is beyo the compass of this article. Yet, cannot refrain from saying th Canada is infinitely the richer i the contribution Scotsmen a Scottish-Canadians have made this country in the course of t last two centuries or so. On t other hand, Canada would have be much the poorer in every doma and national progress stayed f haps a half century or more if citizens I have referred to had been here to take a firm hand helping shape and guide the destin of this young country. They h endowed our country with gifts heart and brain that stand ev stingly to their credit. There more enduring monument t the record of their achievements.

Pride of Race

And, how could it have been otherwise? Did Scotland not send out her best stock to Canada? A historian has written somewhere and nobody has risen to challenge his assertion, that "There is not a clan or family name of Highland or Lowland Scotland which has not been in some way associated with Canadian development from sea to sea."

Well may citizens of Scottish birth or descent in Canada take pride in what their forbears have accomplished and their contemporaries are achieving today. Those worthy and illustrious men compelled success in every field of endeavor they entered upon, be it discovery and explorations, the fur trade, commerce and industry, education, finance, colonization and agriculture, railway construction and operation, navigation, the arts, sciences, literatures, journalism, the parliamentary and legislative arena, and the professions. In the domain of education alone, they have reared a monumental work.

Impress of Achievements

In this connection, probably no single achievement so stands to the credit of the Scotsmen in Canada as the remarkable use the millionaire, merchant prince and well-to-do men have made of their riches. Innumerable instances are recorded where they have regarded their wealth as a sacred trusteeship which they utilized without stint for the benefit of their fellow-men.

Scottish-Canadians may well feel admiration for men of their own blood like Sir John A. Macdonald, Lord Strathcona, Sir William Macdonald, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Hon. Right Rev. John Strachan, Bishop Alexander Macdonnell, Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, Sir George Drummond, the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, Hon. George Brown, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Sanford Fleming, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir George Ross, the Hon. James McGill, the Earl of Selkirk, Sir George Simpson, Sir Samuel Cunard, and a host of other famed Scotsmen who have left the impress of their achievements on the pages of our national history.

A Jewish Regiment

Sir;—There is a beautiful stained glass window, in Montreal. It is in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, at the corner of Sherbrooke and Redpath streets. It is a memorial to the men, officers and colonel of the 42nd Regiment who, during the war of 1914-1918, died for Canada.

A Cross of Sacrifice shines out in luminous color; and, at one side, is a Star of David. That Star shines in memory of another Jew who was not a Christian.

The colonel, whose name the window bears, called that Jew "one of the bravest men" he had known; both died.

Surely, we who live can serve best if we do as they did.

We are all Canadians. Determination to preserve our freedom is common to us all. Individuals, groups, races, religions do differ; but, our interest will be served best if we forget differences and think of our common cause, alone.

During the last war, in the 42nd, Jew and Gentile, French and English, Protestant and Catholic, native born and immigrant, fought side by side; all were Canadians. Canada profited by their unity and by the respect that each gained for the other.

Let it be so again. Let us think only of our cause and not of our differences! let the whole thought, for each of us, be to serve where we best can serve.

ANGUS McDONALD.

Five Nines and Whiz Bangs

By The Orderly Sergeant

AND now, lads, for some real history, hot stuff straight from the Front.

Why, I ask, have my newspaper pals not made the slightest reference this year to the fact that 1945 is the anniversary of the biggest story that ever panicked the U.K? Oh, I know there have been certain doings this year an' Ross Munro an' Matt Halton have been busy reportin' sump'n else. I know all about the Hochwald an' the Reichswald, the Niederwald und der Mittelwald. An', since I read the papers, I know that little Yakasuki quit after a dose of tonic bombing. Granted that. But why neglect the first successful amphibious operation carried out in Europe's history? Why? Eh?

("*Aw, quit your questions and get on with it. What's coming?*" Editor).

("*Git back up your tree, fella. You ain't in on this.*" Me).

Well, gentlemen — and young ladies of the Services — let's resume this discussion in an atmosphere of classic dignity. (The bloke who just interrupted having been put in his place!) I wish to remind you that this year was the 2,000th anniversary of the successful invasion of Britain by that distinguished field commander, Major-General C. J. Caesar, K.C.B., Y.M.C.A.(with Maple Leaf).

* * *

Yes, sir, in the year 55 B.C., Julius, whose first name, if memory playeth not a trick upon me, was Caius (although it might have been Sebastian or Elmer, for anything I know) swooped across the Channel from Gaul, after he and two other guys had divided it into three parts. Now, for those who are a bit sticky on the Higher Branches of Trigonometry, let me interpolate that 55 plus 1945 equals 2,000. Q.E.D.

So, there you are. Bein' a bear for Culture I looked the thing up in John Buchan's "*Men and Deeds*", and there I beheld that D-Day was 27th August, 55 B.C.

* * *

Ain't that sump'n?

What a problem of logistics was there, me hearties! Just think of the grey hairs dear old Julius gave his Q.M.G. and Movement Control people in those days.

'Twas the night of D minus 1 Day. In his tent is Major-General C. J. Caesar, seated at a table, smoking a stogie and reading last month's LEGIONARY. Standing respectfully in front of him and receiving the momentous order is his Quartermaster, Centurion Alexius Walkerium.

"Alexius," said Julius. "To-morrow's D-Day. Are the Legions well provided for?"

"Yes, General," respondeth Alexius. "Five in a loaf an' strawberry jam."

"Fine stuff! Now see that they carry their haversacks with everything in it — knife, fork an' spoon, hold-all, soap an' towels, an' spare pair of bootlaces."

"That's all been issued."

"Good. This is gonna be a two-Legion show," said Julius. "I'm puttin' Jackius Moorus de Winnipegis in charge of the amphibious part of it, seein' that Jackius was once a marine in one of my galleys an' knows about the English Channel — "

"But, Julius, it ain't known as the English Channel yet. That don't come for another 1,000 years," protested Alexius.

"Oh, I forgot that. Whatcha call the thing, then?"

"It hasn't got a name. Just refer to it as '*the water which divide Gaul from Albion.!*"

"Good enough. I'll remember that. I'm writing my own report, callin' it '*Caesar's Invasion of Britain.*' I don't wanta make it too easy, or else all the little brats in Second Form will think there's nothing to Latin after they get past the Third Conjugation."

"I know what it is," sighed Alexius. "What with hockey an' throwin' the discus, they can't get their minds on anything. The world sure ain't what it used to be."

"Well, now, here's the plan. The IXth and the Xth Legions — "

"Have we gotta put it down like that? Can't we say the 9th an' the 10th Legions? asked Alexius.

"No, sir. I wanta to make it as hard as possible for these young stooges when they come to figurin' out Roman numerals. So, just for a morale builder the Xth Legion will take along its Standard Bearer. When we get close to shore we'll be met with a lot of artillery fire. These Ancient Britons throw rocks like no man's business. That may hold us up for a while, but if things get real tough the Standard Bearer's job is to splash into the drink, wavin' his Standard. An' the rest of the troops will follow him. In the fore-shore scrap we should bash the stuffing outa these guys. All set?"

"All set. With a bit o' luck we should be sleepin' between sheets in Londinium tomorrow night," commented Alexius. "A little snort at the Ritz an' a walk along Piccadilly. That should be alright."

And that was the Planning Stage of Caesar's Invasion of Britain.

* * *

Well, it came off just as it was planned. The Ancient Britons were all lined up waiting for Caesar's troops, their artillery well forward to cover the beeches, rocks in slings an' everything. But things went wrong for them after the first wave got ashore. It was the guy who carried the Standard that did it. He jumped into the water, right up to his ankles, swam ashore, an' the troops just followed him.

That was 2,000 years ago.

* * *

And talking of Anniversaries, come to think of it — yes, yes, I hear that shout of indignation from Inverness, Sutherlandshire, Banffshire an' points north!

It was 200 years ago this year that Prince Charles Edward landed.

I hear the Great Family of Stewart murmur, "Well, well, who was THAT bloke?"

Charlie landed at Moidart (wherever that is). Some spot at the back o' beyond, I guess. His chief objective and purpose was to have a tune written for the bagpipes, entitled "Hey Johnny Cope, are ye wakin' yet?" His aim there was to give th bands of the Scottish regiments a job to do when they got u at six in the morning. Hitherto they'd done nothing but bat their knees along the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomond, be ready for parade at 9 a.m.

This idleness irked Prince Charlie, so out he set for Prest pans. Marching via the cross-roads two miles south of second "u" in Auchtermuchty, and skirting the banks and b o' Bonnie Doon, where the Sassanachs lay entrenched, he fetc up in Holyrood Palace, at the foot of the Canongate.

Charlie didn't think the town planning of the Old To Edinburgh was so hot, particularly round the Pleasaunc the Cowgate. But, intent on his purpose, with the MacD to the right of him, the Mackenzies to the left of him, the Nabs, the MacGillivrays, the MacParritches, the St the MacIsaacs, the Greggs, the Cohens an' the Kelleys set for Prestonpans.

Just as usual. There in dear old Prestonpans, which on en route to the golfing at North Berwick an' Dunbar, w English troops. They'd all been at one of the Legion War S shows the night before — a piece of cold treachery on t of Eddie Deacon and Alex Cairns — and the boys were ... an extra hour's shut eye. When all off a sudden came an avalanch of kilted barbar — gentlemen, from the peace-loving Highlands.

It was all over before you could say Ardnamurchan Promontory. Quick as that. Souvenirs? Boy, there wasn't a Highland crofter's cottage that didn't have a radio-set and an autographed picture of Robert the Bruce after that show. Sir John Cope, leader of the English host, was humiliated by the fact that his army had been surprised in the grey dawn of the morning and it ranks decimated before he — here, what am I writing?

So long, fellas.

The Orderly Sergeant.

47

Lecture : The Black Watch Regiment.

Given by : Major W.E. Macfarlane, M.C.

To : Black Watch of Canada, Provisional officers' Training School.

Date : 22nd. September 1939.

UNIFORMS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, *circa* 1804

By The Rev. Percy Sumner, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

Illustrations of the early uniforms of the Rifle Brigade are not too numerous, and we are glad to be able to give half-tone reproductions of seven water-colour drawings showing various ranks of about the year 1804. The originals are in my possession and appear to have been the work of some officer who had a certain artistic ability.

Before describing the figures, it will be useful to give extracts from the original Regulations for the Rifle Corps, dated 25th August, 1800,[1] of such portions as deal with uniform and equipment, etc. :—

DRESS.

Officers' Full Dress [*optional—only worn at Court**].—Long coat white breeches, black top-boots, or regimental pantaloons and half-boots, cocked hat, pique front and rear (that is, worn fore and aft), green feather and cockade. Coat hooked through the shirt under the stock, and about six inches of frill appearing. Stock, black polished leather, high-necked and bound with velvet or black silk plaited. Sash over sword-belt; gloves and cane. The sash never to be worn with shoes. Hair queued and powdered.

Parade or Service Dress.—Jacket, waistcoat and pantaloons of the same cloth, half-boots not three-quarter boots, piqued [*that is, with a V-cut in front at the top**], bound with black cord and a tassel in front. Stock as before. Waistcoat to be hooked at top, or jacket to be so, at will, through frill of shirt, leaving about six inches exposed. Hussar sash and sword, as before. Helmet. Field officers and adjutant to have spurs and a longer half-boot. Hair always queued, powder, side hair for two inches below the ear, and moustaches to be worn by those who choose on service. Grey greatcoat.

Officers' Undress (for wear on shipboard).—White duffel[2] jacket, edged green; white single-breasted waistcoat, loose white dimity[3] trousers reaching within an inch or two of the ankle.

Soldiers' Undress.—White flannel jacket, green cape (collar) and cuff, waistcoat, Russia duck trousers.

Helmets to be worn by officers, and foraging caps by men, with undress.

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[1] Reprinted 1898, by Henry Lewis, Army Printer, Portsmouth.

[2] Duffel (duffle), from Duffel in Brabant; coarse woollen cloth with thick nap. (O.E.D.)

[3] Dimity, stout cotton fabric woven with raised stripes or fancy figures. (O.E.D.)

* Explanatory; not in original Regulations.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE BLACK WATCH

By Major I. H. Mackay Scobie, F.S.A.Scot.
(Curator, Scottish National Naval and Military Museum.)

In the Spring, 1939, issue of the Journal (Vol. XVIII, pp. 16-20) an article appeared entitled " The Earliest Appearance of the Black Watch," a title, however, perhaps misleading, as the " historic succession " of that corps actually goes back to 1667 at least, as clearly shown by the late Mr. Andrew Ross (Ross Herald) in his detailed survey contained in the " Military History of Perthshire," and not merely to the year 1725.

In the above article, the writer reiterates certain known facts regarding the Independent Highland Companies of 1725-39, but has evidently not exhausted the available sources of information, while certain statements require modification.

General Wade's Order of 15th May, 1725, to the Highland Independent Companies has, in fact, been published, and furthermore is

quoted by Mr. H. D. McWilliam, who specialized in early Black Watch history.

This order refers to the " Plaid Cloathing," but, as in all Highland corps successively formed, that part of the clothing was normally under a separate heading or category to the remainder (viz., coats and waistcoats). Thus, uncertainty still exists as to the precise nature of the latter, which, ordinarily speaking, should have been of the military cut and hue, for (as noticed later) these companies were on a purely military basis. From the report on the incident of 1731, when the companies were in camp, and from contemporary evidences, it is not improbable that the companies of 1725-39—unlike the previous ones—wore the red coat and waistcoat. The above report refers to two men, of separate companies, one of whom had a " Red Coatt " and the other a " Blew Coat " on. From this fact it is evident that if one had a coat of such an unusual colour as red (which was the military hue), it is probable that he was in his uniform coat, while the man in the blue coat (whose wife was a camp sutler) was in " coloured " clothes, being off duty, as was not uncommon in those days. A Gaelic song of the period tends to confirm this wearing of the military hue of coat and waistcoat by these companies. Other independent companies, which were raised from time to time in Great Britain, seem uniformly to have worn the red coat.

The writer of the above article errs when he states that the Highland Independent Companies of 1725-39 were not on a strictly military footing. This, actually, they were, being subjected to military discipline and the Articles of War, and were termed " Independent Companies of Foot." The officers were properly commissioned, and issued with Beating Orders. Further, these companies assembled annually for exercise and training as a battalion. As early as 1727 it was suggested " regularly forming them into a battalion," but the nature of their duties militated against this. The name they colloquially went by, namely, " Am Freiceadan Dubh " (" The Black Watch "), is perhaps, in these days, misleading, as it cannot be identified with the definition of " police " in its present strict sense or meaning. They were, in fact, a military force for the preservation of law and order in a warlike country.

The men of these companies (as was, indeed, the case in the successive Highland corps formed, in their early days) were in general of superior status. They provided their own purses (sporans) and targets, and, in many cases at least, their own broadswords and side-pistols. In the Scottish National Naval and Military Museum, Edinburgh Castle, there are specimens of broadswords as used in the Independent Companies of 1725-39, and on those companies being regimented, also a purse worn by one who served both before and after

THE EARLIEST APPEARANCE OF THE BLACK WATCH

By Captain Donald Anderson.

"That the Offrs commanding Companies take care to provide a Plaid Cloathing & Bonnet in the Highland Dress for Non Commission Offcs & Soldiers belonging to their companies, the Plaid of each Company to be as near as they can of the same sort & Colour."

The above extract of the order dated 15th May, 1725, by Major-General George Wade, Commanding-in-Chief in Scotland, has been quoted several times. For some reason the rest of the order (British Museum, Add. MSS., No. 23,671) has so far escaped publication. It is addressed to the officers commanding the six companies, and begins:—

"That pursuant to their beating orders they proceed forthwith to raise their Non-Commission Officers & Soldiers, & no man is to be listed under the Size of 5 Feet 6 Inch."

This minimum height is roughly one inch shorter than the 5 ft. 8 in. "in Shoes" prescribed on 20th November, 1729, for infantrymen of the line (quoted in Millan's Army List of 1742, and requoted in the Journal, Vol. XVI, p. 120); but it compares exceedingly favourably with the 5 ft. 2 in. minimum of 1938. Wade's order continues:—

"That the several Companies be compleat at their respective Quarters by the 15th day of June 1725," which date could therefore be taken as the birthday of The Black Watch, if not of The Royal Highland Regiment. Were a toast wanted for that day, "Wade and the Watch!" would suit.

Then follows the above-quoted direction as to uniformity of plaid within each company. This will be commented on later. Further:—

"That besides the Plaid Cloathing to be furnished every two years, each Soldier is to receive from his Captain, a pr of Brogues every 6 Weeks, a pr of Stockings every three Months, a Shirt & Cravat every Six Months."

The short six weeks' life of the brogue, as opposed to the stocking's three months, shows it to have been the normal light Highland footwear of that day. In Logan's *Gael*, Vol. I, p. 251, it is described: "an oval piece of raw cow or horse's hide was drawn neatly round the foot by thongs of the same material, by means of holes in the margin." In other words, the simplest possible form of leather footwear, called "moccasin" when worn by North American Indians. General Wade's order ends on the subject of pay:—

" That 3 Shills pr Week be paid to each Soldier for his subsistance, & the remaining Sixpence[1] to be regularly accounted for to the Soldier every two Months, deducting only for such Shoes, Stockings, Shirts, Brogues, &c as shall be furnisd by his Commadg Offr, over & above the Cloathing he has a right to receive, and to enable the Offrs Commanding Companies to deliver to their Men the Cloathing above mentioned it is proposed the Clearings and Off reckonings be paid every Four Months."

That concludes Wade's order of 15th May, 1725. No mention is made of red coats. Had General Wade intended the Company Commanders to provide them, he must certainly have included them in his order. Moreover, no reason exists why the companies should have worn them, for they were not yet strictly speaking military. As their name implies, they were police; for " watch " was the normal name for police in those days.

The men of the companies, dressed in the garb of their country, would have been hard to tell apart from their fellow clansmen, whom they were employed to overawe and disarm; and, without some distinguishing mark, their authority might have been questioned. We find that such a distinguishing mark was supplied. Paragraph No. 10 of General Wade's further instructions,[2] dated 22nd September, 1725, to the officers commanding companies, reads as under:—

" You are to send lists of the Company every four Months to the Officer Commanding the Troops quartered in the Highlands, viz on the 1st of Jany 1st of May and 1st of Sept—the number of their badges to be put before each man's name, and when you have cause to change any of your men or to fill up vacencies you are to give the badge to the man who succeeds."

Further research will be needed to discover the nature of this badge, numbered differently for each man, and where it was worn.

The weapons of the companies are revealed in yet another order[3] by General Wade, dated 5th January, 1726. In this order, company commanders are told:—

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[1] This sixpence a day pay was twopence short of the pay of the Line; but the following quotation from Edward Burt's " Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London," Vol. II, Letter XIX, shows it to have been more than ample:—

" The private men of the independent Highland companies are become less hardy than others [other Highlanders], from their great pay (as it is to them), the best lodging the country affords, and warm clothing. I cannot forbear to tell you, before I conclude, that many of those *private gentlemen* have *gillys* or servants to attend them in quarters, and upon a march to carry their provisions and firelocks."

[2] The whole of the instructions are printed in Appendix III of Burt's " Letters."

[3] British Museum, Add. MSS., 23,671.

November, 1931. Colonel Haldane, while in no way deprecating the present custom of distinguishing the clans and families of Scotland by the patterns of their cloth, demonstrated that this fashion was first set in motion by the romantic-minded Stewart of Garth and his friend Sir Walter Scott, for the entertainment of George IV, when that clothes-conscious monarch visited Edinburgh in 1822. Colonel Haldane informed the present writer that his argument drew forth no substantiated contradiction.

The example set by Burt's above-mentioned centurion, who stripped " his other tenants of their best plaids wherewith to clothe his soldiers against a review," was not followed by at least one other company commander. The conscience of Colonel William Grant of Tammore was sounder. On 27th November, 1727, he endorsed a " List of Plaids received from the Coll's tennents, Consisting of Sixty-Six plaids and ane half eln " with the words " Order to pay 66 plaids received from Coll: Grant's tennents—to Robert Grant [Colonel William Grant's factor], 1727."[5]

There is nothing in Colonel Grant's letters to show that the plaids he bought from his tenants were uniform in sett; but, since they were made to his order, and his commander-in-chief had instructed him to have them " as near as they can of the same sort & Colour," it may be fair to assume that they in fact were of " the same sort and Colour." If that argument holds, there was uniformity of tartan in at least one company by as early as 1727, two years after the formation of the companies.

Still assuming that Colonel Grant's tenants wove to one pattern only, evidence points to complete uniformity for all six of the companies by 1733. In that year Robert Grant received the following letter[6] from Lord Lovat (one of the company commanders):—

" Dr. Sir,

" My worthy ffrd Coll[l] Grant's death afflicts my heart and soul: you will find among ye papers in his pocket an obligatory letter of mine for ye whole Tartan for ye sex Companys at ten pence per yeard, so I intreat yt you may make ye honest man go on in ye work, for I again oblidge myself to see him pay'd.—

" I am sincerly, Dr. Sir,
" Your most obedt. humble servt.,
" Lovat.

" Beaufort, ye 19th of May 1733."

[5] British Museum, Grant of Tammore MSS., Add., 25,406; quoted in H. D. Macwilliam's " The Black Watch Tartan," pp. 10 and 12.

[6] Grant of Tammore MSS., in British Museum, Add., 25,406; quoted by Macwilliam, p. 19.

A. E. HASWELL MILLER,
1939

OFFICER OF A HIGHLAND REGIMENT, *c.* 1762

(Drawn by Captain A. E. Haswell Miller from a Portrait in the possession of Major C. L. Campbell, of Achalader.)

AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF A HIGHLAND OFFICER

By Captain A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C.

A unique and extremely interesting portrait of an officer of a Highland regiment of the 1760's was discovered by the writer some months before the outbreak of war in the possession of Major C. L. Campbell, of Achalader, Perthshire. The picture, a small full-length oil-painting, is in a very dry and rather faded condition, but as a document it is most satisfactory.

There is no clue to the identity of the subject nor have we any information to confirm the identity of the regiment so admirably documented. The portrait has fortunately been spared the attentions of the restorer, and the writer ventures to hope that his drawing from it, reproduced in colour, may clear up any doubtful points and can be advantageously compared with the reproduction from the original.

The bonnet is clearly blue; the band is a very light pink, being very possibly faded. The tuft of feathers confirms the commencement of the feathering being well under way at this date, which must be about 1760-65. Captain Stewart's Order-Book of 1761 (*vide Red Hackle*, October, 1935) states: "R.O. 31st May, 1761. Officers to provide themselves with black feathers for their bonnets," etc. Sergeants and privates were only to have "bearskin tufts." The cockade, which one would expect to be black, is actually coloured blue like the bonnet, and the edging below the pink band is also apparently blue and not of black binding. The facings seem to be very dark blue and the lace is yellow, probably gold lace but not unmistakably of that material. The crimson sash, very clumsily rendered, would appear to go under a red shoulder-strap. The construction of the cuff, although not very apparent in the reproduction from the portrait, is definitely as shown in the coloured plate. This detail, along with the aiguillettes, suggests the date as being certainly before 1768, and probably before 1764. In the portrait itself the three loops on the coat appearing below his left cuff might appear different from those shown on the coloured plate but actually are without doubt the same "bastion" loops which show clearly elsewhere. The pouch seems to be of buff leather with a gilt embroidered G.R., and this article of equipment may be compared with that shown in the figure of the 1768 Grenadier of the 42nd in the book in the Prince Consort's Library at Aldershot. Whereas the rather puzzling pattern of the hose-top turnovers in the portrait tallies with those shown in the 1768 Grenadier, the hose do not appear to have a black edging to the red, and the shoe-buckles do not have the Grenadier's red edging. There are, unexpectedly perhaps, no signs of a purse whatever. Unfor-

OFFICER, 42nd (ROYAL HIGHLAND) REGIMENT, 1780.

From the water-colour by Edward Dayes.

(Scottish National Naval and Military Museum, Edinburgh Castle.)

OFFICER, 42nd (ROYAL HIGHLAND) REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1780

By Major I. H. Mackay Scobie, F.S.A.Scot.

The original drawing reproduced here, by Edward Dayes, the well-known artist of military dress, who was employed by the Duke of York and Albany to record the uniforms of the British Army towards the end of the 18th century, recently came to light in a bookshop, and is now included in the collection of prints and drawings in the Scottish National Naval and Military Museum, Edinburgh Castle. It is marked at back, in contemporary handwriting, " Officer of the 42nd Regiment of Foot, 1780, by Dayes. From the Duke of York's collection."

It is, perhaps, of special interest, evidently being one of a series of figures showing the dress of regiments of the Army, which were executed to the Duke's order, and of which the Foot Guards and certainly the Line Regiments up to the 9th Foot, also the 15th Foot, were published by Captain Hewgill, in 1792. The latter corps were each represented by an officer and a soldier (or other rank). Besides the published plates mentioned there was an original drawing of a Private, 29th Foot, in existence, in the possession of the late Mr. S. M. Milne, and now the one under review has appeared.

This latter (in which the figure measures 9½ in. in height) of an officer of the Black Watch, or 42nd Regiment, is a pleasing example of Dayes's style, and bears the mark of accuracy in all its details. It is a valuable and important addition to what is, at present, known of Black Watch uniform of the American War period.

The following may be noted. The pattern of sporan, or purse, is not one, so far, associated with the officers of the 42nd, and bears a close resemblance to that worn by the 73rd or Lord MacLeod's Highlanders (and also by some other Highland corps) at the same period. It is an " elaboration " of the true old Highland purse, which by this time was being evolved on new lines, both for military and civilian wear, and in which the pouch or bag, particularly for the rank and file, came to be generally made of goatskin (hence the term " Sporan Molach," or " Hairy Purse ") in contradiction to the older forms of badger, otter, seal and deer skins. The pouch of the sporan shown here is apparently of spotted seal, with an edging of some dark material (leather or fur), and has a stepped, engraved gilt metal, studded clasp-top and leather or cloth panel, the latter adorned with a Thistle and Trophies; the small gold bullion tassels are arranged at varying heights. The long coat and waistcoat of the period, although shortened for wear with the Highland garb, are duly noted by Dayes, and give a rather " top-heavy " appearance to the figure. For kilted

FORT TICONDEROGA.

By S. H. P. Pell.

Fort Ticonderoga, originally called Carillon by the French, who erected it in 1755-6, is situated on the West shore of Lake Champlain (Lat. 43° 50′, N., and Long. 73° 30′, W.) on a promontory about 100 feet above the Lake.

The history of this Fort is Indian, French, British and American. The peninsula upon which it is situated had been a battleground for the Indians from time immemorial. Here Champlain, in 1609, with two French companions and a party of Montagnais Indians from Canada, met and defeated a war party of the Iroquois. Many historians believe that this action, which for ever alienated the powerful Iroquois tribe from the French, was one of the largest contributing factors which caused the American colonies to be English instead of French. The French were always better at handling natives than the English and had not the Iroquois been on the British side the chances are that the few struggling settlements on the Atlantic seaboard would have been driven into the sea or destroyed.

In 1755 the French, pushing south from Canada, commenced the erection of Fort Carillon.

In 1758, when General James Abercrombie's army, the greatest that had ever been gathered on the American continent, attacked Montcalm, they were defeated. Lord Howe, the brain and spirit of the army, was killed on 6 July in a small skirmish, and two days later, when Abercrombie sent his army against the hastily constructed breastworks which Montcalm's small force had thrown up, his losses were terrific. All through that sultry July day the British Regulars and Highlanders attacked, only to be drawn off in the evening, leaving the French in possession of the field. The Black Watch had nearly every officer killed or wounded in this attack, and the French loss was negligible.* The Lines so bravely defended by Montcalm still stand in the woods about a mile from the Fort.

The next year, 1759, Sir Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Amherst, attacked again. In the meantime Montcalm had taken most of his force to the defence of Quebec, and after a short defence General Bourlamaque blew up the magazine and retreated up the Lake. The British retained possession of the Fort until 1775, the beginning of the war of the Revolution, when Ethan Allen, with a small party of irregular troops called the Green Mountain Boys, took possession. Captain de la Place, the British Commander, had only a corporal's guard, and as he was based on Montreal had heard nothing of the troubles in New England. Allen's exploit had, however, a great and lasting effect on the war of the Revolution.

First, there were many thousands of men still alive who had been with Abercrombie's defeated army, and the thought that a few Americans had captured it without a fight made excellent recruiting argument. An immense amount of supplies, too, had been concentrated at Ticonderoga by the British army. It was merely a store-house, with a small guard. Several hundred guns were taken, several thousand muskets, tons of lead and barrels of flints, all much needed by the American Army.

During 1776 and 1777 a large American force was concentrated here under Generals Schuyler and Gates, but when Sir John Burgoyne's army advanced down Lake Champlain the American Commander, Arthur St. Clair, retreated to Saratoga, where it had been decided to make a stand. The military history of Ticonderoga ended then.

Early in the last century, William Ferris Pell, of New York, a grandson of the last Lord of the Manor of Pelham, in Westchester County, and a loyalist in the Revolution, purchased Fort Ticonderoga and the surrounding property. It has remained in the hands of his descendants ever since.

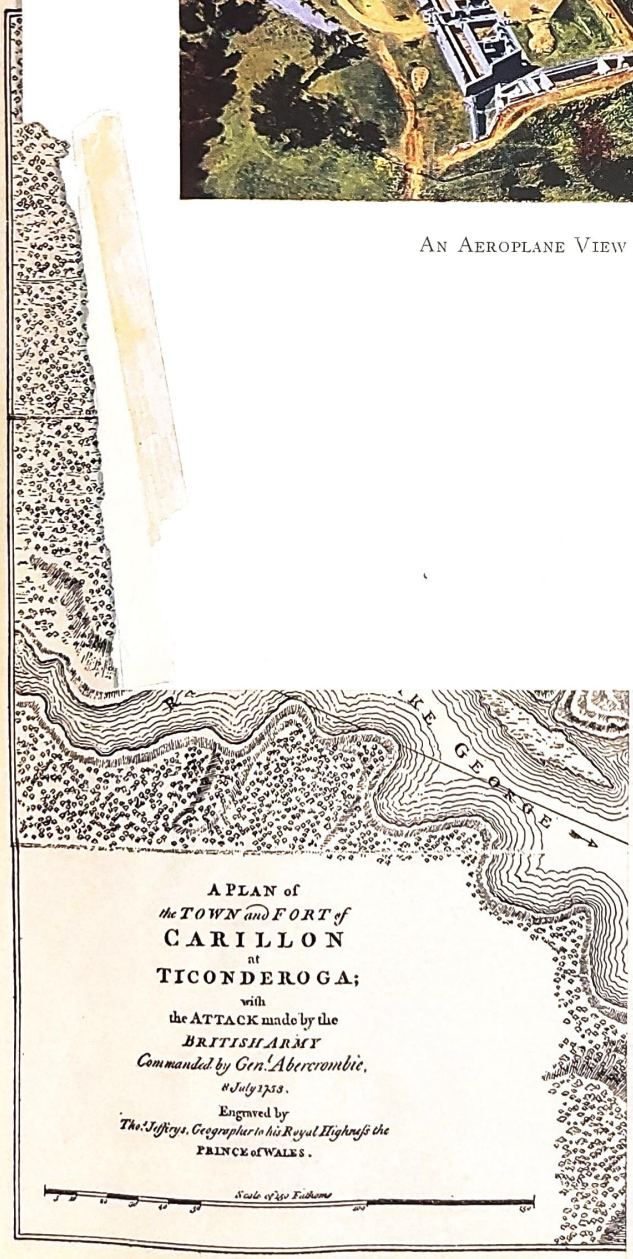
The old West barracks of the Fort contain a Museum of articles connected with the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution, perhaps the most interesting military museum of its period in the country. The collection is continually being added to and thousands of visitors each year visit the Fort. Many cannon of the period have been mounted on the old walls, and it stands to-day an excellent example of a fortress of the Colonial days.

[Note.—The coloured illustration of the Fort, and the Map facing this page, have most kindly been presented by Mr. Pell, who is a Member of our Society.—Ed.]

* See *The Journal*, Vol. I. pp. 10-4.

Fort Ticonderoga—1927.

An Aeroplane View of the Fort.



"The word QUAICH is derived from the Gaelic Cuach, which means shallow cup. Originating in the West Highlands centuries ago, its primitive form was wood with two and sometimes three ears or handles, called in the vernacular "lugs". Simplicity of design accelerated production, and soon it became the favourite drinking cup throughout Scotland. Subsequently horn superseded wood and certain sizes became reputed whisky measures. One of these was generally used when offering the cup of welcome to the visitor and serving the farewell or parting cup.

The QUAICH is still obtainable in horn with silver mountings, but modern predilections prefer a reproduction in silver, when it presents a unique, striking and handsome appearance as Loving Cup or Challenge Bowl. In medium size, it proves an ideal porringer, and is extremely attractive as sweets or fruit dish, sugar basin, butter dish and salt cellar; in miniature as souvenirs, it is esteemed and appreciated as ash, pin or trinket tray. "

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557. UNIFORM OF THE 73RD REGIMENT,[2] *c.* 1814.—The following anecdote appears in " Recollections of Military Service in 1813, 1814, and 1815," by Thomas Morris, late Sergeant, 2nd Bn. 73rd Regiment, 1845 (pp. 143-4) : " A portion of the Foot Guards were laying with us here (Tournay) ; and some of their aristocratic officers, made the astounding discovery, that the uniform of our officers was exactly like theirs, with the exception of a slight difference in the colour of the facings—theirs being dark blue, and ours a dark green. Of course, such a circumstance, as that there should be no difference in dress between the Guards and a fighting regiment, could not be tolerated. A consultation was held by them, on the subject ; and a communication forwarded to the commander-in-chief in England ; who lost no time in taking a matter of so much importance into his most serious consideration. The next despatches contained an order for the officers of the 73rd to divest themselves of two slips of gold lace from the skirt of their regimental jackets, to prevent, for the future, the possibility of their being mistaken for officers of the Guards !"

G. O. RICKWORD.

left behind.[90] The companies of the Duke of York's and of the Holland Regiment continued to be regarded as still belonging to those regiments and are shown in a disposition list of troops in the winter of 1674-1675 as " in France,"[91] though in April, 1675, a new company was raised for the Buffs to replace Howard's.[92] Churchill had in January succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Duke of York's, whereon the vacant company went to James Graham, who may be the man whose company is named as one of those to be " broke " when Churchill's was later on incorporated in Monmouth's.[93] The troop of the Household Cavalry under Duras was recalled. It had been at Courtrai in May, 1673, being attached to the Gardes du Corps,[94] and presumably accompanied the Maison to Lorraine later in the summer, when the King proceeded there. Duras was at Nancy in August.[95] The troop may have had some fighting ; certainly 30 recruits for it were going out in September. In March, 1674, Duras is said to have been commanded to " bring home from France his troop which was taken out of his Majesty's Guards,"[96] and by 11th May the troop had arrived at Dover " in very good condition."[97] Duras, who later succeeded to his father-in-law's earldom of Feversham, remained in France and commanded the British at Entzheim.

SCOTS DUTY

THE OLD DRUM AND FIFE CALLS OF SCOTTISH REGIMENTS

By Henry George Farmer, Ph.D., D.Litt.

" Scotch regiments have their own peculiar beats, that *To Arms* alone excepted ; which is general throughout the service."—Charles James : " The Regimental Companion " (1805).

In the seventeenth century, if not earlier, Scottish regiments had their own particular martial music, including calls, which was different from that used by English and Irish troops. In the eighteenth century this music was known as *Scots Duty*, in contradistinction from *English Duty*, and the actual notation of both of these duties, dating from the years 1750-60, has been preserved. The earlier history of this particular music cannot be traced with any degree of certainty, but as the army was rather conservative in most matters of routine in those days, it is more than likely that both *Scots Duty* and *English Duty*, as mentioned above, contain elements at least of what was practised in the seventeenth century.

With the fundamental drum beats there can be little doubt of this conservancy, but with the accompanying airs of the fife there cannot be the same assurance. It has to be remembered that the fife fell into desuetude towards the close of the seventeenth century, and it was not revived until 1745-7.[1] Yet the hiatus was only about half a century, and as fifers were often, if not generally, boys of tender years in those days, there is no reason why the memory of these airs need have been lost even if notated examples had not been preserved.

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[90] Hamilton, Vol. I, p. 190.
[91] S.P. Dom., Car. II, 363/175.
[92] Entry Book, 44.
[93] Entry Book, 41, p. 37.
[94] S.P. Dom., Car. II, 335/91.
[95] Perwych Papers, p. 255.
[96] Le Fleming MSS., p. 108.
[97] *ibid.*, p. 111.

[1] Journal, XXIII, p. 68 (" The Martial Fife ").

439. THE SIZE OF TARTANS.—Complaints are often made, not without justification, about the way in which artists have painted the tartans worn by Scots regiments. But the actual tartans are not always true to type. For example, the official description of the tartans as worn by the Gordon Highlanders and given in the " Descriptive Table of Tartans " is as follows :—

> Alternate dark green and blue stripes (about 2¼ inches), separated by black stripes (about 1 inch) each way as a ground work.
>
> Green stripes, intersected by narrow yellow stripes, about 6½ inches square. Blue stripes intersected by narrow black stripes.

But Lieut. J. E. Wilson, Quartermaster at the Depot of the regiment, states that he has measured a number of kilts in his store and found that the yellow " squares " vary according to the contractor who supplied them. The following are some of the measurements : 6¾ inches by 7 inches, 6½ inches by 7 inches. The 6¼ inches by 7 inches is in the majority. In no case did he find a true square. The square in the officer's kilt is 7 inches.

J. M. Bulloch.

THE REGIMENTAL HIGHLAND PISTOL.

BY MAJOR I. H. MACKAY SCOBIE, F.S.A. Scot.

NOTE.—Of the many works dealing with Scottish weapons, in which the pistol is noticed, the majority contain little or no reference to the two military forms of that arm. These latter, although certainly inferior in make, and consequently of less value as *objets d'art* than the privately produced ones, are, nevertheless, both interesting and important in that they represented this type of firearm in the British Army for a considerable period (1739-1776), and were employed in not a few of its battles. MacIntyre North's "Book of the Club of True Highlanders," published in 1881, a valuable work in two volumes which refers to Scottish arms of all kinds in some detail, only makes mention of the pistols furnished to the Black Watch, giving an illustration of one from which the first drawing accompanying this article is taken. Of the two most recent works on the subject of fire-arms, that by Mr. H. J. Jackson entitled "European Hand Fire-Arms" (pub. 1923) contains an important treatise on Scottish guns and pistols by Mr. C. E. Whitelaw, a recognised authority, who, however, unfortunately omits to notice these military Highland pistols! In the other, "A History of Fire-Arms" (pub. 1926), by Major H. C. Pollard, a specialist on the subject, due notice is taken of both types of the Government Highland pistol in his interesting references to Scottish pistols contained in that comprehensive and standard work. Among other sources, the writer is indebted to the three above-mentioned works, for information contained in this article.

Before entering upon the subject of our title, some reference to the Scottish pistol in general is, perhaps, necessary.

The Highland, or rather Scottish pistol was a special type of that arm, and, like other Scottish and Highland weapons—the dirk or dagger, basket-hilted broadsword, long-barrelled musket, and targaid or shield—was evolved along lines of its own, both as regards materials, shape and ornamentation. This rendered it quite distinct from the pistols of other countries, and has caused it to be much sought after by collectors.

The main difference lay in the general use of steel or brass for the stocks instead of wood, and in the shape of the butts.

In regard to the latter, these were originally (*circa* 1590-1640) fish-tailed in pattern, similar to the German wheel-lock pieces of the first half of the 16th century, and sometimes made of wood, mounted or partly encased with brass or silver, or of brass alone. This shape gave place to the globose or egg-shaped type, usually of brass. From about 1650, the latter form was superseded by the heart or kidney-shaped (lobated) butt, almost always of steel. The commencement of the 18th century saw the introduction of the distinctively Highland all-steel flint-lock pistol, with its scroll or rams-horn (claw) butt evolved from the earlier fish-tailed type. It was this latter pattern, and also an adaptation of the heart or kidney-shaped variety which were carried in the British Army by Highland regiments.

Other peculiarities of the Scottish pistol included no trigger-guard, the trigger terminal itself being usually spherical or ball-shaped; the pricker (or picker), which was of similar design to the trigger terminal and screwed into the end of the butt; and a belt-hook or slide (this a distinctive feature invariably present in all Highland types) fixed on the

file who distinguished themselves above the ordinary. Finally, organization rapidly improving, the Lancespessade becomes a definite part of the establishment of an infantry unit with a definite job of his own.

So, even if 'Dugald Turner's' pleasing story be but a myth, an ancestry at least as honourable and slightly more ancient can be traced for the Lance-Corporal of to-day. It is hard, however, to suppress the hypothesis that the armoured cavalryman of the 16th Century, especially when he was a "proued" and well "experimented" soldier, lost no such opportunity as that provided by being "seconded for service" to an infantry unit, of giving himself a step in rank.

TAMPERING WITH THE TARTAN.

BY J. M. BULLOCH.

Considering its unusualness, the picturesque uniform of the Highland regiments has been very lucky in being able to retain its character. Every Highland regiment at one time or other has had some aspect of its uniform tampered with, while wholesale changes have been advocated from time to time; but the main features still remain.

One of the most exciting episodes in this matter arose out of a rumour in the spring of 1881 that Childers, as War Minister, proposed to link the 71st and 73rd, the 72nd and 78th, the 42nd and 79th, and attire them all in a uniform tartan, "probably in what is called the Royal Stuart; and all on the score of saving a few pounds, which it is absolutely impossible can ever in any one year reach even a few hundreds." The rumour seems to have arisen out of a circular of enquiry which Childers sent to the commanding officers of the Scots regiments, for when Fraser Mackintosh asked in the House of Commons, on February 10, 1881 (Hansard, cclviii. 484) whether alterations in the tartans worn by kilted and trews regiments were contemplated, Childers simply pointed out that since 1870 all privates, and since 1873 all officers, had enlisted not for one but for two regiments, and were liable to be transferred from one to another. In particular he cited the 42nd and 79th, the "men and officers of which belong to both. When the 42nd was abroad, it was fed by drafts from the 79th to the extent of 452 men in four years, and, now that the 79th is abroad, vacancies in it have been filled by drafts from the 42nd to the extent of 157 men in one year": all of which involved the expense of two different uniforms.

Notwithstanding this assurance, a meeting of protest was held at Stafford House on Thursday, February 17, 1881. The best accounts of it are given in *The Times* (Feb. 19) and by J.F.R. in the *Illustrated London News* (Feb. 26: lxxviii. 198, with a full-page woodcut, p. 193). The chair was occupied by The Mackintosh, who was supported by the Dukes of Argyll and Sutherland, Lord Elcho, Lord Archibald

496. SCOTS GREYS: COATS, HORSES AND THE TITLE "GREYS."—In his article on the uniform of the Scots Greys (JOURNAL, XV, 151-170) the Rev. Percy Sumner has shown that the regiment wore grey coats as late as 1685. For in September, 1684, General Dalyell, Colonel of the Regiment, was allowed to import into Scotland from England "100 ells of cloth of a stone-grey colour for clothing the Officers of the Regiment of Dragoons under his command, at 9s. sterling per ell, and 1,100 ells for clothing the Soldiers of that Regiment at 6s. 6d. per ell."[1] This grey cloth would have been worn during 1685.

Red coats are first mentioned in a manuscript now in the Scottish National Naval and Military Museum at Edinburgh, entitled "Account of the money given out by Andrew Ross of Muick, Quarter Master to the Scotts Regiment of Dragoones for the use of the said Regiment by the Earl of Dunmore's order after they came to England."[2] One section of this document is an "Accompt of the Expence of their Coats Anno 1687 one Coat." And the leading item of this section is "Imprs. 5⅛ ells red cloth 2s. Scots pr. ell." This seems to imply that red coats were worn throughout 1687. Therefore the change from grey to red would have been at the beginning of either 1686 or 1687. Evidence for still closer dating would be welcome.

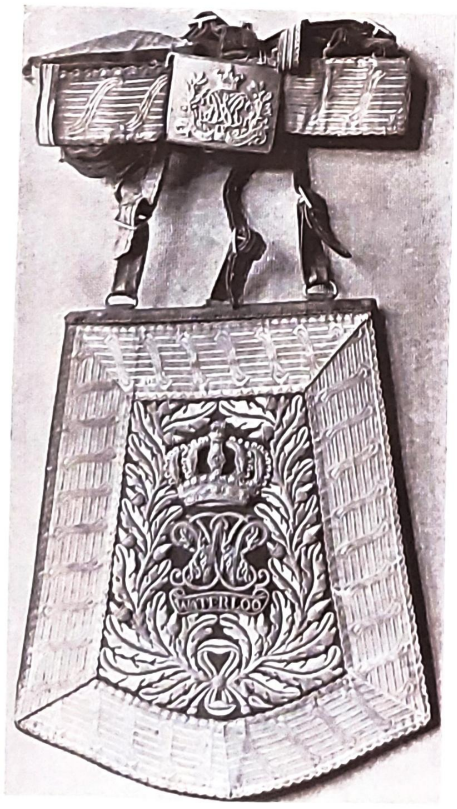
Two events may have influenced the change. Firstly, in June, 1685, the Regiment crossed the Border into England for the first time: they may then have felt themselves at a drab disadvantage alongside red-coated English regiments. Secondly, a new Colonel was appointed on the 6th November, 1685. This officer, Lord Charles Murray (later first Earl of Dunmore), may have been imbued with a "new broom's" reforming zeal.

A grey horse is first mentioned for an officer in 1693 by Captain Andrew Agnew in a letter[3] to his cousin, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw. Grey horses for the whole Regiment are first mentioned in the following year. Narcissus Luttrell states that, on the 19th April, 1694, "the king took a view of colonel Cunningham's and sir Thomas Levingston's dragoons in Hide Park, being too regiments lately come from Scotland; they made a fine show, especially the latter, who were all mounted on gray and white horses."[4] Can these dates be pushed further back?

First evidence for the name "Greys" seems to come some ten years later. In a journal kept by the Rev. F. Hare, D.D., chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, the following entry appears in a description of the battle of Blenheim (2nd August, 1704): "some of them (the enemy) endeavoured to break out in two other places of the village, but *Major-General Wood (who was left with only the Lord John Hayes's Regiment of Grey Dragoons)* perceiving it immediately advanced towards them."[5]

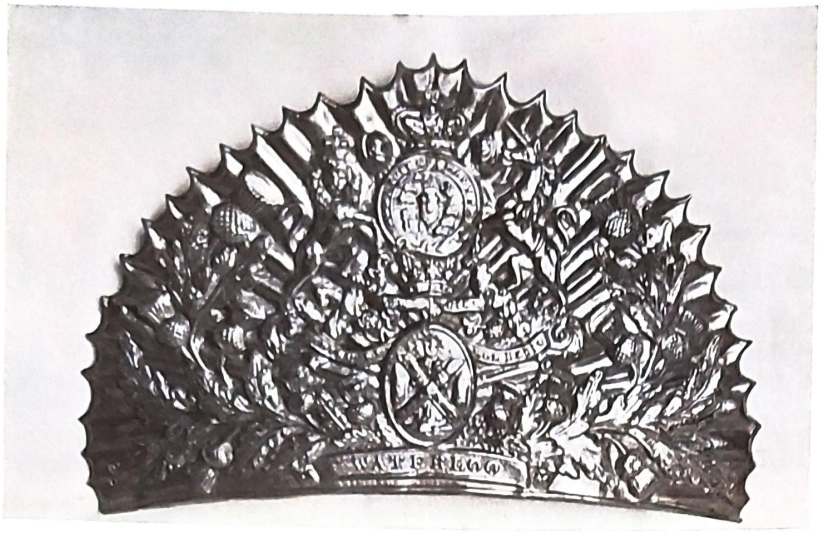
The grey coats and grey horses of the regiment are likely to have inspired the name at an earlier date than 1704. Is there evidence for an earlier date?

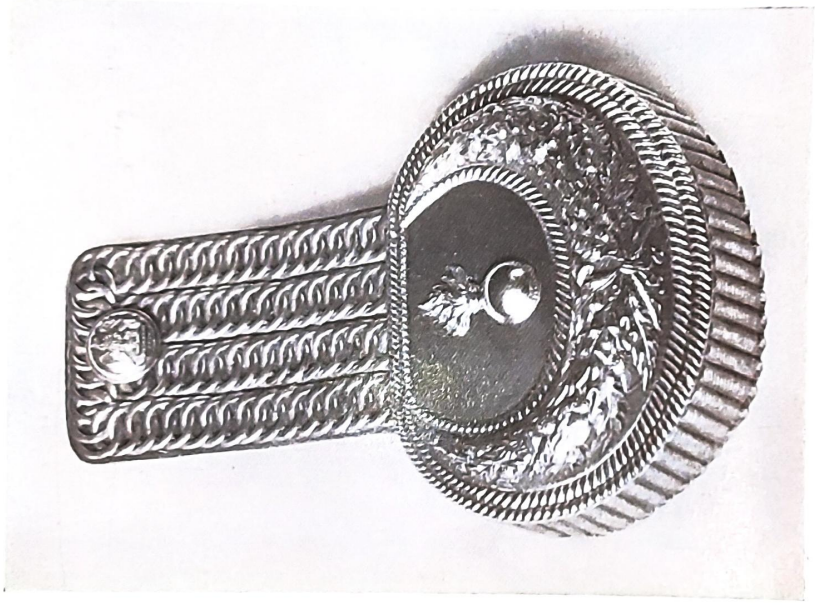
DONALD ANDERSON, *Captain.*



SCOTS GREYS, OFFICER'S SABRETACHE, POUCH AND POUCH-BELT, 1830 37, IN OFFICERS' MESS.

Reproduced by kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Galsford-St. Lawrence.





SCOTS GREYS, CAP-PLATE, 1832, TRUMPETER'S EPAULETTE, 1839.

(Scottish National Naval and Military Museum, Edinburgh Castle.)

OFFICER, LIGHT TROOP, SCOTS GREYS, 1762.

PRIVATE, SCOTS GREYS, 1778.

CORNET, SCOTS GREYS, WITH SQUADRON GUIDON, 1784.

OFFICER, SCOTS GREYS, 1799.

Copyright of H.M. The King.

SCOTS GREYS, 1832.

From the oil paintings by A. J. Dubois-Drahonet at Windsor Castle.

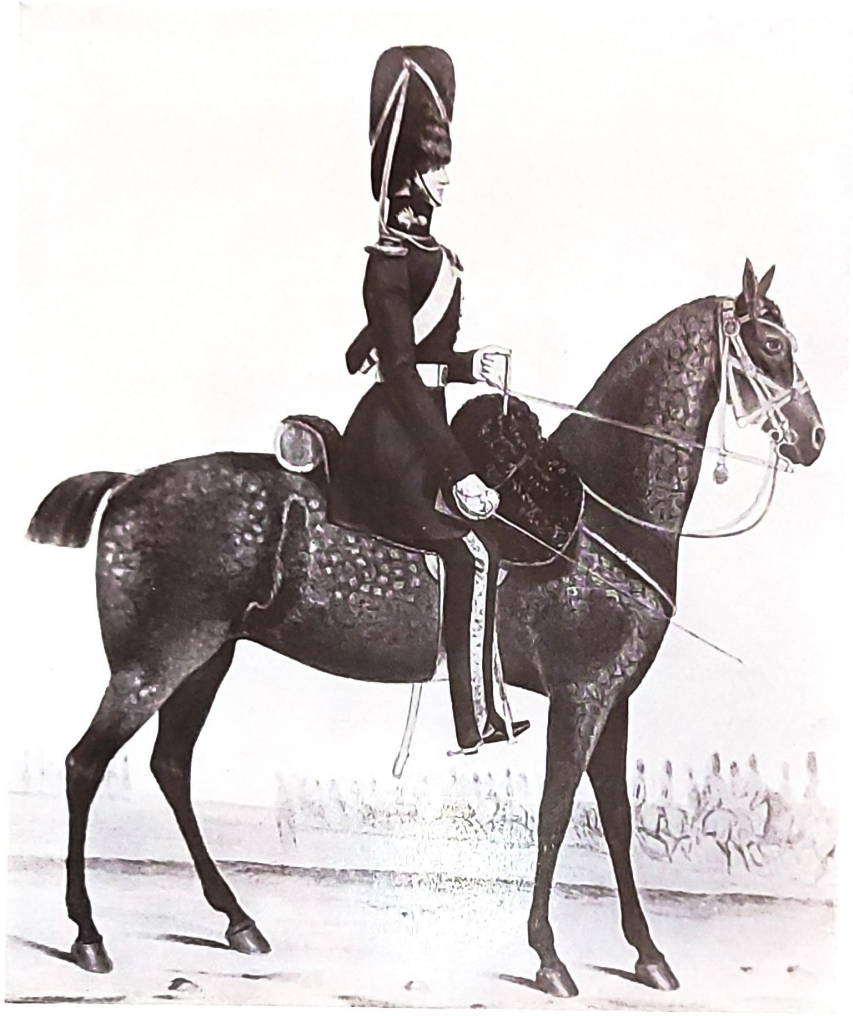
SERGEANT WALLACE, SCOTS GREYS, 1832.

From the oil painting by an unknown artist.

(Scottish National Naval and Military Museum, Edinburgh Castle.)

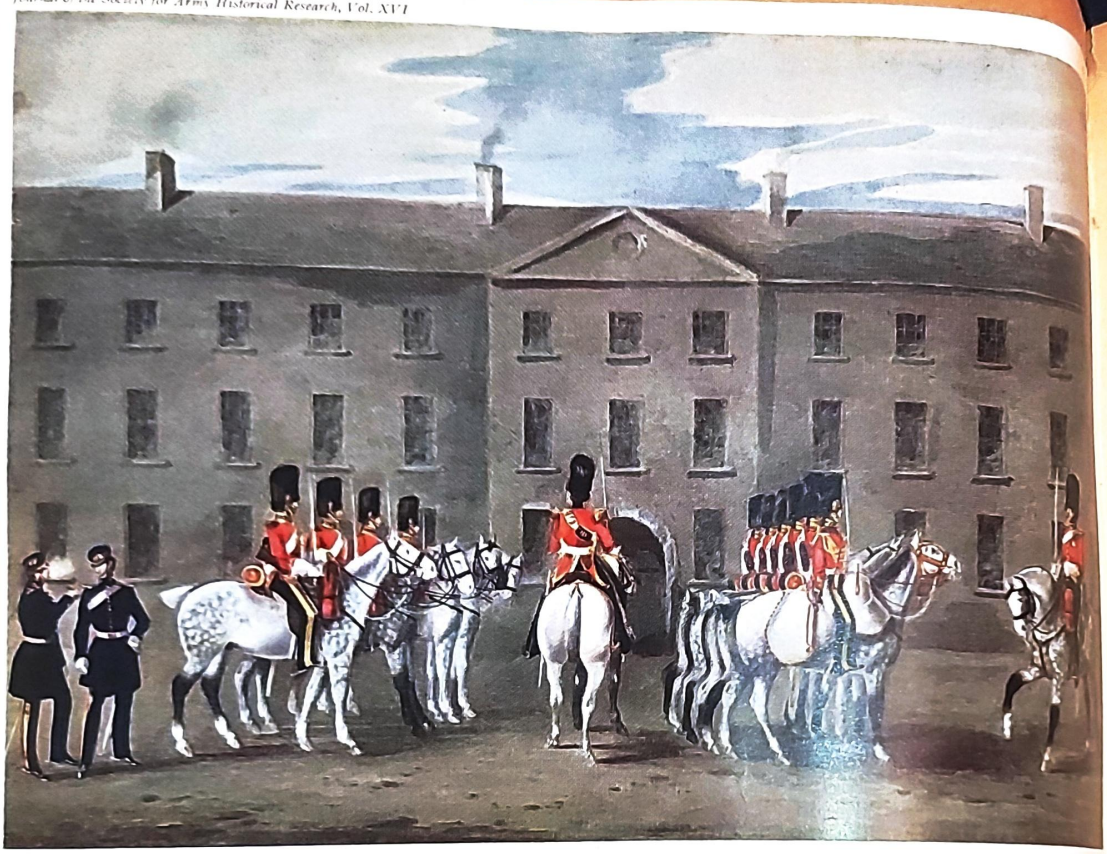
OFFICER, SCOTS GREYS, c. 1834.

Coloured plate published by Spooner.



OFFICER IN UNDRESS, SCOTS GREYS, c. 1834

From a coloured plate published by Spooner.



SCOTS GREYS, 1839.

From the oil painting by M. A. Hayes. Reproduced by kind permission of "The Cavalry Journal" and Mr. Godfrey Brennan.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, Vol. XVI

SCOTS GREYS, 1845.

From the water-colour by M. A. Hayes.

(Scottish National Naval and Military Museum, Edinburgh Castle.)

OFFICER, SCOTS GREYS, 1846.

From the water-colour by Daubrawa. Reproduced by kind permission of Mr. G. H. Brennan.

Trooper of Second Dragoons. (Royal Scot Grays—established 1678). One of a series of paintings in the Kings Men Collection by [illegible]

380. 94TH OR SCOTCH BRIGADE.—I have read with much interest Note 354 (Vol. XIV, 237) with reference to the dress of the 94th or Scotch Brigade. The historical account of the Regiment in Colburn's *United Service Magazine* (1868, Pt. III, p. 248) is quite correct, and the Brigade undoubtedly wore Highland dress when it was first raised in 1793 and after its return from India, until it was diskilted in 1809. There is, however, no record of its having ever given up Highland dress from 1796 to 1808, or of having been diskilted, until 1809, when it certainly relinquished Highland dress. It is most probable that on proceeding to India, it adopted Indian Service uniform, in accordance with regulation, as pointed out by Mr. P. W. Reynolds, but in Sir R. K. Porter's panoramic picture of the Storming of Seringapatam, the Scotch Brigade are clearly shown in Highland dress. Sir R. K. Porter must *surely* have seen or heard of the Scotch Brigade wearing Highland dress, possibly before they went abroad, or he would never have depicted them as wearing the kilt if they had never done so.

I have one of the original key plates to the above picture, or set of three stipples, with the names of the officers, and the Brigade are clearly shown as wearing Highland dress. They certainly wore Highland dress after returning from India.

H. F. N. JOURDAIN, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

OFFICERS, 92nd HIGHLANDERS, 1858-59.

499. OFFICERS OF THE 92ND HIGHLANDERS, 1858-59.—The illustration on the opposite page, reproduced by permission from a photograph in the Royal United Service Institution, can be dated exactly, as it was among a collection of photographs taken immediately after the Mutiny and has notes on it in the same handwriting as some of the others in the collection. The 92nd were only in India for a short time in 1858 and possibly early in 1859, as they were sent out because of the Mutiny and returned to England almost at once.

The photograph shows the silk tartan plaids worn by the Field Officers and by other officers for Court-Martial duties, etc. Colonel Lockhart is holding a basket-hilted broadsword with the inside of the basket cut away in the old fashion for mounted officers. He is also wearing his dirk with its gold-lace sling on his white waist-belt.

The Adjutant, Lieutenant J. George, sitting on his right, is holding an apparently similar broadsword with an English type of chape and not the present Highland type.

Captain H. G. Parker is seen to be still wearing the Light Company whistle and chains. These are now in the Depot Museum with the plaid brooch which was not worn by this Regiment much before 1863. I believe the silver-plated pistol was worn on the dirk-belt from 1845 up to 1870, but it is not shown here. Possibly it was only worn in Review Order.

Three types of forage-cap are shown: the high one, which was obsolescent, the "cheese-cutter," and the officer behind Colonel Lockhart seems to be holding a "pork-pie" bonnet with no button on the top. This may be the same as a cap shown on an officer of the 71st in the Crimean War (JOURNAL, XVII, facing p. 226).

In the 92nd Highlanders the dismounted officers carried the sword in a frog right up to 1870. The officer on Colonel Lockhart's left, Lieutenant P. F. Gooch, has slings to his scabbard, which would appear to show that he was in the Light Company.

P. D. CLENDENIN.

VOLUME XII. SUMMER. No. 46.

THE ROYAL SCOTS (THE ROYAL REGIMENT).

BY JOHN BUCHAN.

Most great institutions spring out of a cloud of legend. When did the Scot, who was always a fighting man, first brigade himself in disciplined units? Tradition has set this event far back in history, for it alleges that in 882 there were Scottish guards about the person of the French King. If such a body existed it was probably composed of Irishmen, and there is no evidence for the Scottish body-guard which was said to have saved the life of St. Louis in the Crusades. But from the early Middle Ages Scotland, poor and turbulent, sent many of her sons abroad for a livelihood, and the profession of arms was the easiest to follow. In France, especially, they were welcome, and in 1419, the 7,000 men whom John Stuart, Earl of Buchan, brought to assist the French against the English, linked up Scotland for good with the French army. Buchan became Constable of France, and though his victory at Beaugé was annulled by his defeat and death at Verneuil, a Scottish nucleus remained. Younger sons of famous Scottish houses were recruited in each generation for the Gens d'Armes Ecossais, and the close military association is shown by the troops which Henri IV raised in Scotland in 1590 for his war against the League. That is the first strain in the ancestry of the Royal Scots.

The second had its beginnings in 1620 when Sir Andrew Gray raised a regiment for the service of the "Queen of Hearts." It was constituted, as the Scottish regiments in the eighteenth century were said to have been constituted—of "the flower of the Scottish gaols, commanded by the flower of the Scottish gentry," for it drew largely upon Border moss-troopers and broken Highland clans. But it was a formidable fighting force, and presumably in one of its officers, John Hepburn, it found a leader of genius. It fought for the Elector Palatine, for the King of Denmark, and ultimately, accreting to itself other Scottish detachments, it became the famous Green Brigade of Gustavus Adolphus.

The tale of its deeds under Gustavus is one of the most stirring in the confused history of the Thirty Years' War. Like the King of Sweden, Sir John Hepburn was a pioneer in new methods, and is said at the Battle of Leipzig to have first introduced the system of platoon firing. Ultimately Hepburn, who was a Catholic, quarrelled with Gustavus, and betook himself to the French service, where the Regiment d'Hebron was established. Later the remnants of the brigade joined them. The two strains had now come together, and with the fresh Scottish contingent raised in 1633 the Royal Scots came into being. That it was regarded as a British regiment, though in French pay, is proved by the fact that when, after the Restoration, Charles II found himself in need of troops, he asked Louis XIV to

478. BYGONE RECRUITING IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.—The clans of Skye fought against the British Army in the civil wars of 1689 and 1715, but, except the Jacobite MacKinnons, they fought for it in that of 1745-46, when the MacDonalds (two companies, 200 strong) and the MacLeods (four companies, 450 strong) acted under Lord Loudoun at Inverness. MacLeod of MacLeod was then a captain in Loudoun's Highlanders (1745-48), who served at Culloden and later in Flanders. Before Culloden some 200 of his regiment had retired into Skye, where one second-sighted private was said to have seen the battle by gazing through a mutton bone. One Skyeman, having joined the original Black Watch and fought at Fontenoy, got his discharge and joined the Jacobite Highland Army and was wounded at Culloden, after which he rejoined his regiment, was disabled by a wound in Flanders, and finally died a very old pensioner in Skye.

Montgomery's Highlanders or the 1st Highland Battalion, the 77th Regiment of 1757-63, was raised and commanded by MacDonald of Sleat's brother-in-law, and served in the North American Indian campaigns and in the West Indies. In the backwoods fighting at Fort du Quesne in 1758 the 77th ("The Lost High-

73rd Bn. ANNUAL DINNER - REGRETS FROM THE M.O.

I cannot be with you tonight,
But hope to God you'll all get tight.
So here is of my very best
To Comrads, who have stood the test
Of Time, of Strife, of "V - G", too,
There's nothing that's too good for you!

To witty generous "Jimmie Pat",
To "Jolly John", and friends like that,
To cautious Henry, and dear old Paul,
(The hardest worker of them all).
To Windy Webber, and handsome Hugh,
To Snappy Davis and Howard too,
To Hell-fire-Gordon, and lazy Joe,
- Who never harmed a friend, or foe!
To all the other lads so fine,
I'll drink a toast for Auld Lang Syne!

To all who are not there tonight,
In whisky neat I'll pledge my plight.
To all dear Pals, whom Father Time
Hath gathered to a fairer clime,
I'll drink with you a toast 'at Eight,
And pray Gods blessings on their fate.

To you good Snappy, well tried Friend,
This wee sma cheque I gladly send,
Greatly perturbed, whether I ought
To add, perhaps, another nought;
But kindest thoughts go with this dough,
And love, to the Boys, from their old M.O.

.....

Feb 3/44

Maj. W. Jones, Now in Tito's Army, Once Served with Black Watch Here

Maj. William Jones, of Toronto, who holds the record for length of service as British liaison officer with the Yugoslav Partisans under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) had a distinguished Great War service record with the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, which has since become the Black Watch of Canada.

Identification of the Canadian major with the local Highland Regiment came after Col. P. P. Hutchison, officer commanding, wrote to Maj. Jones' wife asking if he was not the same man who won the D.C.M. and Bar and received his commission with the 13th Battalion.

Mrs. Jones replied in the affirmative, adding, "I believe you will also be glad to hear that he is once again identified as a major in the Black Watch Regiment," and was wearing the regimental uniform in Yugoslavia.

Maj. Jones is well remembered by Lt.-Col. W. E. Macfarlane, who was a major in command of the company in which the liaison officer was company sergeant-major during part of the Great War. Remarking on reports that German authorities have placed a price on his head, Col. Macfarlane said, "Wherever he goes, he's going to be a complete pain in the neck to the Boche. He is a magnificent and tireless fighter and never gives up until a job is done."

Having won the D.C.M. while a lance-sergeant at the Battle of Messines in 1915, Jones received the bar to his decoration at the Hill 70 show in July, 1917, when a flying bit of shrapnel put out one of his eyes. (There were fewer D.C.M.s and Bar among the Canadians during the last war than there were V.C.'s.)

Though seriously wounded, Col. Macfarlane recalls, the then CSM. Jones was ready and anxious to carry on as usual and it required a "very definite order" to make him retire from the front line for treatment of the injury. Despite the loss of an eye, Jones later returned to the 13th and was eventually wounded a third time and awarded his commission with the battalion.

White haired, stocky and strongly muscled, Maj. Jones was deeply religious, Col. Macfarlane said. He was completely unassuming and unselfish. Cool and efficient even in the heat of battle, his excellence as a soldier arose from his constant effort to do the best possible job and never from any desire for recognition.

Turned down by the Canadian Army in this war because of the loss of his eye, Maj. Jones worked his way overseas as a seaman and was for some time in the thick of A.R.P. work in England. He then went out to the Middle East with the air force, later transferring to the army. After fighting in the western desert, he joined Tito under orders of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, newly appointed Mediterranean commander-in-chief who was formerly commander of the British forces in the Middle East. Maj. Jones has been with Tito's forces since April 1942 when he dropped by parachute alone (his first jump) into the guerillas' mountain hide-out.

Officers of the 2nd Battalion

Back row—2/Lt. D. P. Nielson, Lt. P. L. Edwards, Lt. A. T. Buchanan, Lt. P. Lindsay, 2/Lt. Carver, 2/Lt. Pilsworth, 2/Lt. Baillie Hac Carnegy Arbuthnott, Lt. J. P. A. Keatley, Lt. D. T. Evans, Lt. B. Lewis, Lt. D. G. Lyall Grant, Lt. W. L. Hill.

Middle row—Lt. Cochrane Dyet, Lt. D. W. Drummond, Lt. J. T. Fleming, Lt. W. Bryce, Lt. A. Harper, Lt. I. Alexander, Lt. W. Spiers, Cap ton, Lt. D. A. Fairgrieve, Lt. T. W. Smith, Lt. D. Gillies, Lt. R. S. Vallance, Lt. R. Syme, Capt. R. C. Young.

Front row—Capt. A. C. W. McQueen, Capt. J. Richmond, Capt. D. V. R. Reid, Major I. G. Reid, Major T. D. Ross, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. J. E. M. A. Maclean, Major J. A. Ross, Major Noble, Capt. Berry, Capt. Mowatt.

Her Majesty inspecting 1st Bn. The Black Watch of Canada in May 1943.

Her Majesty taken with Officers of 1st Bn. The Black Watch of Canada during visit in May 1943.

Unhappy Anniversary

Scots Recall Culloden, 1746, As Canada 'Retires' Kilts

SCOTLAND, Feb. 28—(C.P. Cable)—Just another sorrow to the Highlands in this year of the weeping memory of Culloden is the report from Canada that the kilt will have little place in the Dominion's post-war Reserve Army.

In April, 1746, English armies swept away the Tartan charges at Culloden and the wearing of the kilt became a punishable offence. When the Highlanders were recruited to fight in Britain's wars, the Tartan came back into proud esteem until mustard gas made bare knees a hazard.

Scotland To Keep It

But out of the front line, Highland regiments from the Dominions as well as Scotland claimed the right to the kilt and Scottish regiments expect that Highland dress will be available to every man in Territorial units, which will be the British counterpart of the Canadian Reserve Army.

Harry Nairn, assistant Secretary of the Perthshire Territorial Army Association, said in a telephone interview he did not know the opinions in the Dominions but every Scotsman wanted the kilt back for the Black Watch, whose depot is at Perth. The kilts were stored away when the war began but he hoped they would appear on all ranks for the Victory march planned for June 8.

"Oh, kilts are still popular — you'll see where officers are buying kilt cloth out of their own money, they're so anxious to wear highland dress, although it was not provided for in war-time equipment," said Mr. Nairn, himself a Cameron Highlander during the First Great War.

Regret Canadian Decision

An army officer descended from the first Colonel of the Black Watch, said Scottish regiments would regret anything which would weaken their association with Canadian units and the Scottish character of these units. Scottish regiments attached tremendous sentimental importance to kilt and "to Scots it would be a tragedy they could not contemplate to abandon the kilt themselves and it must be a tremendous wrench for Scots in Canada of whatever generation to give it up."

James Cameron, town clerk of the highland capital of Inverness, said over the telephone the highlanders liked the idea of the Canadian counterparts of highland regiments wearing kilts and "we think if they are highland units they should be dressed suitably as such."

The kilt in Scotland was as well recognized as ever and "we should be very annoyed if anyone tried to deprive highland regiments of the kilt."

Kilts Remain Black Watch Dress Until Otherwise Ordered—Renaud

Gazette Feb 28/46

The Black Watch, Montreal's famous Scottish regiment, will continue to wear the traditional kilt uptil orders to the contrary are received from Ottawa, said Maj.-Gen. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding M.D. 4, when questioned on the subject last night.

The Scottish kilt, in the general's opinion, cannot be put in the same category with colored tunics, busbys, plumed helmets and such items of ceremonial dress, which are things of the past in Canada's businesslike peace-time army.

Referring to a dispatch from Vancouver to the effect that Brig. E. C. Plow, D.O.C., M.D. 11, had assured Scottish regiments in his district that they could continue to wear kilts, Gen. Renaud said: "I can't go as far as that. I haven't received any orders on the matter." He added, however, that the kilt was not ceremonial or full dress with a Scottish regiment, and that unless he received orders to the contrary, the Black Watch would remain kilted.

The kilt controversy, which is a matter of importance to Scottish regiments across Canada, was brought about by the announcement that the pomp and circumstance of ceremonial dress would be replaced by utilitarian battledress in the peacetime army.

Sorrow of the Highlands

London, February 27. — (CP Cable)—Just another sorrow to the Highlands in this year of the weeping memory of Culloden is the report from Canada that the kilt will have little place in the Dominion's post-war reserve army.

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Kilt Viewed as Morale Builder By Many in Occupation Forces

With the Canadian Forces in Germany, March 1—(CP Cable)—News that the kilt will have no place in training of Canada's Reserve Army units was greeted with mingled feelings in the Canadian Army Occupation Force, some men saying it's all for the best and others upholding the wearing of the traditional Highland garb.

"All fancy forms of dress in a modern army are out on the utility count," said Brig. W. J. Megill of Montreal, commanding the 29th brigade. "I certainly do not want to become involved in any form of fratricidal warfare on such an issue but it's my opinion that battledress is by far the best form of dress for operations and training."

(Nothing so far announced in Canada prohibits wearing of kilts for ceremonial parades and "walkout.")

Brig. Megill added that special forms of dress have places in the Army as morale builders but not in operations or in training.

Junior officers at 29th's Headquarters in Varel, Germany, said loss of kilts would be a blow to a Highlander's morale and to swap completely for baggy trousers would be "horrible."

"The question of whether to do away with kilts is far more a question of morale than utility," was their opinion. "Pipers in the western desert who carried their kilts across the whole of North Africa in order to march in full dress in the victory parade were worth their weight in gold."

Quoth Sgt. J. Gary Segal of Edmonton:

"I am not a Scot, but I am a staunch Highlander, belonging to a good Highland regiment—the Calgary Highlanders.

"If a regiment is a true Highland regiment, the kilt is without doubt as much a part of dress as battle honors are part of history. The kilt properly worn can cause considerable comment and embarrassment but it's well worth it.

"A peacetime regiment has kilts and we were sorry to leave them behind when we came overseas. What's the point in having a Highland regiment without it being a true Highland regiment?"

Kilt-advocate Pte. F. J. Irvin, Lanark County, Ont.:

"Highland regiments have always worn Balmorals and Glengarries to distinguish them from other units and if we can get enough comment in the papers supporting us, it will save the situation."

Cpl. Pat Butler, Nobleton, Ont., Canadian Women's Army Corps:

"Hey! I sure want to get into the fray. I am all for the kilt. My brother was in the 48th Highlanders. The kilt is modern, dressy and does something to the girls."

Pte. W. R. Murphy, Lockport, N.S.:

"They shouldn't take away the Highlanders' kilts, neither should they take the Grenadiers' plumes and spurs."

But some of Murphy's pals in the North Nova Scotia Regiment had other ideas. Quite a few had never worn kilts and said they should be comment. Others thought kilts men's legs at a disadvantage.

Gazette Feb 2/46

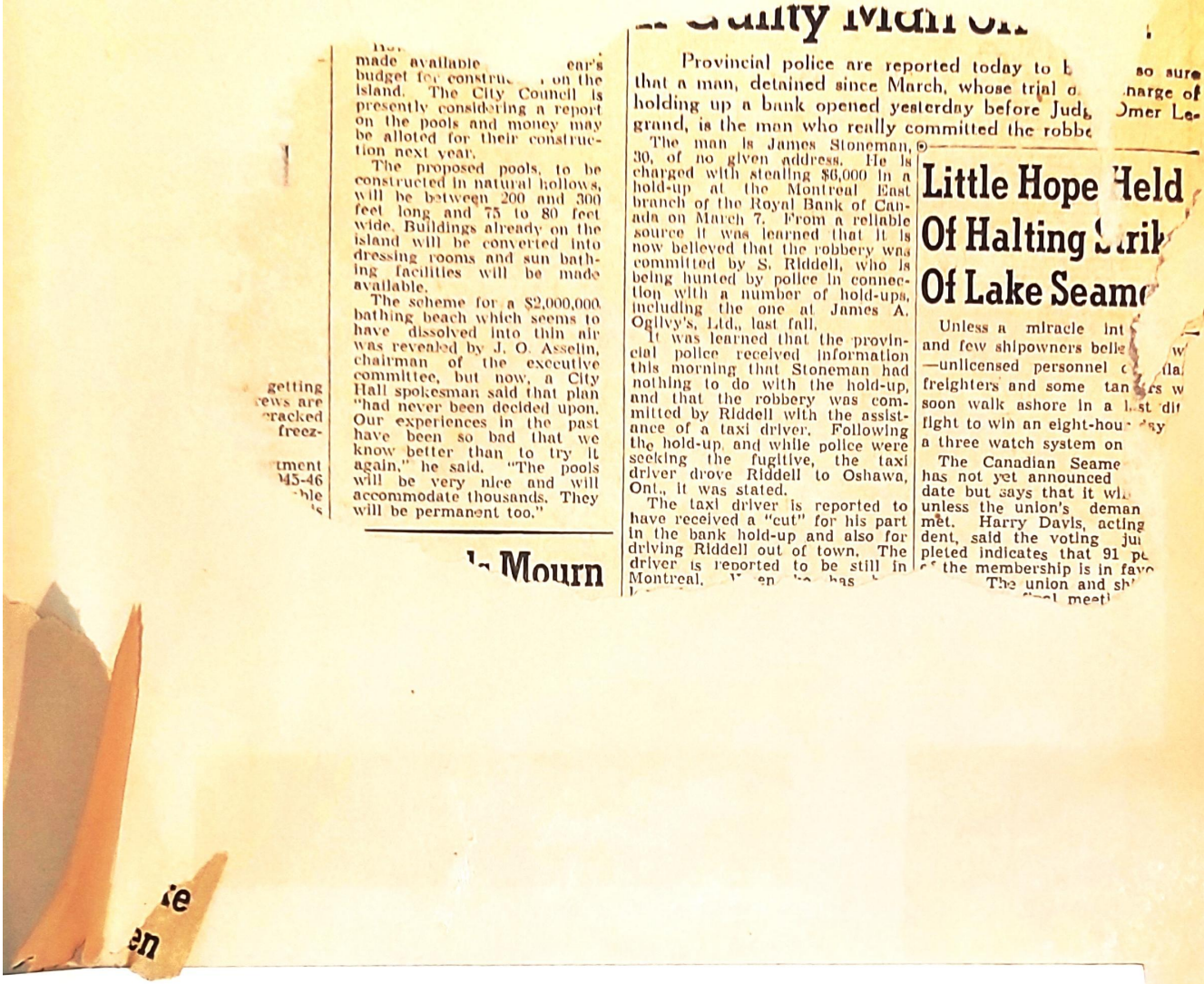
Black Watch Rescues Trophies From Flames

Military discipline and quick action on the part of the officers and men saved the Black Watch Armory at 2007 Bleury street from serious damage when a fire broke out in the officers' mess on the second floor of the building last night.

The fire, of undetermined origin, broke out beneath a grate in the fireplace in the mess about 7:30 p.m. just as the men were arriving for their Tuesday night parade. The armory fire picket immediately started to battle the blaze, the alarm was sounded and under the direction of the officers all available troops formed a relay line, whereby all trophies of both Great Wars were removed.

Braving the heavy smoke in the mess, several men rescued the regimental colors, which were hanging near the fireplace. Much water flowed down into the first Quartermaster stores, and here, too, supplies were removed to a more secure place.

As firemen applied the last burst of water, officers and men resumed their drill on the immense floor below, as though the outbreak had never taken place. Firemen, from three stations, were under the direction of Assistant Director John Roche and District Ch[illegible]evault.



made available ear's budget for construc on the island. The City Council is presently considering a report on the pools and money may be alloted for their construction next year.

The proposed pools, to be constructed in natural hollows, will be between 200 and 300 feet long and 75 to 80 feet wide. Buildings already on the island will be converted into dressing rooms and sun bathing facilities will be made available.

The scheme for a $2,000,000 bathing beach which seems to have dissolved into thin air was revealed by J. O. Asselin, chairman of the executive committee, but now, a City Hall spokesman said that plan "had never been decided upon. Our experiences in the past have been so bad that we know better than to try it again," he said. "The pools will be very nice and will accommodate thousands. They will be permanent too."

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Guilty Man Or

Provincial police are reported today to b so sure that a man, detained since March, whose trial o harge of holding up a bank opened yesterday before Judg Omer Legrand, is the man who really committed the robbe

The man is James Stoneman, 30, of no given address. He is charged with stealing $6,000 in a hold-up at the Montreal East branch of the Royal Bank of Canada on March 7. From a reliable source it was learned that it is now believed that the robbery was committed by S. Riddell, who is being hunted by police in connection with a number of hold-ups, including the one at James A. Ogilvy's, Ltd., last fall.

It was learned that the provincial police received information this morning that Stoneman had nothing to do with the hold-up, and that the robbery was committed by Riddell with the assistance of a taxi driver. Following the hold-up, and while police were seeking the fugitive, the taxi driver drove Riddell to Oshawa, Ont., it was stated.

The taxi driver is reported to have received a "cut" for his part in the bank hold-up and also for driving Riddell out of town. The driver is reported to be still in Montreal.

Little Hope Held Of Halting Strik Of Lake Seame

Unless a miracle int and few shipowners belie w —unlicensed personnel c fla freighters and some tan rs w soon walk ashore in a last dit fight to win an eight-hou day a three watch system on

The Canadian Seame has not yet announced date but says that it wi unless the union's deman met. Harry Davis, acting dent, said the voting ju pleted indicates that 91 pe of the membership is in fav

The union and sh final meeti

Mourn

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en

"Nollaig Chridheil agus Bliadhna Mhath Ur"

Mary + Pearl

With best wishes for a

Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year

Joan

—Standard Photo

OFFICERS WHO SERVED OVERSEAS WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL ARMY, and who were elected to the executive at the first reunion gathering of "Canloan" officers in Montreal last night, are shown above. Left to right: Lt. Hector Mackenzie, director; Major Sydney Denman, president; Major D. B. Meagher and Major G. B. Taylor, directors; Colin M. Patch, secretary; Lt. C. F. Coristine, director;

Canloan Men Hold Reunion, Swap Stories

Organization May Develop Into National Body

The battle flashes of practically every famous British regiment were in evidence last night at the first reunion of "Canloan" officers in the Black Watch Armory. "Canloan" was the code name for Canadians who served on loan with the British Imperial army in World War II.

Major Sydney Denman, who went from the Canadian Black Watch to the Imperial regiment of that name, presided at the gathering, called to form an association which is expected to develop into a national organization.

Men who had not seen each other since they received their training and were "screened" at Sussex Camp, N.B. swapped yarns that recalled memories of Arnhem, the Hochwald and Reichwald, the crossing of the Rhine and other engagements in which Canadian and British Divisions fought shoulder to shoulder. Many wore decorations for gallantry, and several wore wound stripes.

The chairman reported messages from Major Gen. Milton F. Gregg, V.C., M.C., Brig. R. E. G. Roome, deputy Adjutant General and organizer of the "Canloan" scheme, and others.

Lt.-Col. Frank M. Mitchell, former commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, overseas, who represented Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., Commandant of The Black Watch, brought greetings from the latter who urged the gathering to "keep up and spread the influence of the Canloan spirit."

"I feel that the Canloan scheme was a remarkable achievement in intra-Empire cooperation," Colonel Ibbotson wrote. "The benefits that accrued to you as individuals in your contacts with the British Army should be held up and fostered as an example to all who criticize the power and influence of the British Commonwealth of Nations as a factor leading to enduring peace. Nobody has a greater stake in peace than you who fought to make it possible."

Major Denman reported that 623 infantry lieutenants and captains were supplied to the British Army under the scheme. One hundred and two were killed in action, and five were reported missing, believed dead. Twenty died of wounds, 309 were wounded, and 29 who were taken prisoner were later liberated. Thirty-six were awarded the Military Cross; one won the MC. and a bar; five won the French Croix de Guerre; one a Distinguished Service Order, and 17 were mentioned in despatches.

He recalled that Field Marshal Montgomery, in reporting to Canada on the "Canloan" officers, said the British Army was proud of them, and would take all Canada had to offer.

Major Denman was elected president of the Association, with Lt. Colin M. Patch as secretary, and Major G. B. Taylor, Major D. B. Meagher, Lt. C. F. Coristine and Lt. Hector Mackenzie, directors.

Scots Get Good News... Kilts Stay

(From Yesterday's Late Edition)

From The Star's Ottawa Bureau.

OTTAWA, March 20 — Settling a question, dear to the heart of every member of a Scottish regiment, including the Black Watch in Montreal, Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of National Defence, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the kilt may be worn for "walking out" purposes.

The matter is one that has caused much concern to Scottish regiments ever since it was announced that the kilt would have no place in Canada's peace time army.

But in answer to a question by Major L. A. Mutch (L. Winnipeg South) the Defence Minister stated that the kilt would be allowed for "walking out" purposes, but added that otherwise battle dress would continue to be worn for "operational" duties.

Mr. Mutch is a member of the Queenstown Cameron Highlanders.

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BLACK WATCH CHANGE-OVER: As a result of the reorganization in the Canadian Army and the establishment of a larger permanent force there have been various changes in the status of regiments in this district. One of these changes is the reorganization of the well-known Black Watch (RHR) Regiment of Canada, which now will be composed of only one large battalion instead of the two battalions of which the regiment was composed during the past 37 years. **Col. I. Ibbotson**, Regimental Commandant of the regiment, is seen at left in the above picture as he turns over the command of the regiment to **Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, E.D.**, former officer commanding the 1st Battalion overseas, who will be in charge of the regiment under the new Reserve Army status.

NAZI NICETIES: Battle trophies, shown in the above photograph, surrendered by German S.S. commanders to the First Battalion of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada and collected by its commanding officer, **Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy** (right) were yesterday presented by him to **Lt.-Col. Frank M. Mitchell**, who now commands the unit. The presentation took place in the Black Watch Armory. (Gazette Photo)

Gazette Sept 26/44

Black Watch Battalion's Trophies Handed Over by Lt.-Col. Traversy

The morning after the cease-fire order was flashed to Allied troops in Germany just 17 months ago, Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy of Montreal led his 1st Battalion of the Black Watch into Nordenham, a market town on the left bank of the Weser river between Bremen and Wilhelmshaven.

With a roar that sent panicky civilians scurrying for cover, Coll. Traversy's Sherman tanks clattered through the narrow streets and lurched to a stop outside the palatial headquarters of Heinrich Himmler's black-uniformed Schutz-Staffel.

A few minutes later, Col. Traversy had taken over the flashy dress sword and the two ornate fighting knives of Nordenham's sullen SS. commander.

As a memento of that pleasurable morning, Col. Traversy added the SS. commander's hardware to the collection of battle trophies his regiment had garnered since they had slugged a blood-strewn path north from Caen and St. Andre sur Orne.

Yesterday noon, in the trophy-lined ante room of the Black Watch Armory on Bleury street, Col. Traversy, last commanding officer of the First Battalion of the Black Watch in action in North-West Europe, presented the glittering array of Nazi weapons that his regiment had won to Lt.-Col. Frank M. Mitchell, present commander of the famous unit and commander of the active service battalion during the European fighting.

Most notable of Col. Traversy's hard-won souvenirs was the gleaming eagle-topped standard from which flapped the silver-tassled Swastika emblem taken from the S.S. headquarters in Nordenham. Although Canadian troops had gathered armfuls of Swastika flags, few were lucky enough to capture intact the prized, heavily-plated German eagles which once roosted so proudly atop their black standards.

Colonel Traversy, who is now second-in-command of the Black Watch, also handed over to Col. Mitchell the naval dress sword and dagger that had belonged to the German naval commander of the Wilhelmshaven-Weser area.

The cold, shining steel of an SS. dagger among the trophies bore the tender inscription: My Dear True Heart. It also bore the name of a famous German razor manufacturer in Solingen.

If ersatz material was common to German civilians, it was kept out of the stock rooms of the factories that produced weapons for the navy and the Nazi Party's army. The smooth wooden hilts of the SS. daggers were carefully inlaid with metal shields and emblems. The ivory handled dress swords of Germany's naval commanders were rich and heavy, intertwining gold cord and gold-crusted tassles. A pair of German subaltern's dress swords that sparkled among the trophies were knife-sharp and perfectly-balanced.

Sorriest item in the collection was a clumsy, cheaply constructed Japanese Samurai sword that had had been given Col. Traversy by a former Black Watch medical officer who served with American forces in the Pacific.

But what gave Col. Mitchell and Col. Traversy the most pleasure was a blue-painted Dutch shoe that bore the regimental crest and the names of all Black Watch battles in letters of white. The shoe was presented to the battalion when it left Soestdijk.

Names on it best remembered by Col. Traversy for the bloody fighting they recalled were: Caen, St. Andre, Port of Antwerp, which the Black Watch liberated, Walcheren, Hochwald, and Groningen.

Memorable names on the Dutch shoe to Col. Mitchel included: May-sur-Orne, Vimoutiere, Bourgtheroulde and the Albert Canal.

Appointments Listed by Unit

Star July 9/44

Black Watch Names Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy

Appointment of Lt.-Col. Valmore Eric Traversy as second-in-command of the The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in the rank of major is announced in the current issue of orders. The unit is commanded by Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell.

Colonel Traversy brought the 1st Battalion of the unit back from overseas, but is junior to Colonel Mitchell who also commanded the Black Watch in action. Colonel Traversy, therefore, acepted a demotion to remain with the unit.

Another senior appointment announced is that of Lt.-Col. John Gilbert Bourne to The Black Watch in the rank of major. After going overseas with the Canadian Second Division, Colonel Bourne returned to Canada as a volunteer for the new Special Service Force, becoming a battalion commander of an airborne unit.

Announcement also was made of the appointment of Major Paul Guillemette as second in command of the Regiment de Joliette, and of Capt. P. A. M. Baril as adjutant of the unit.

very good condition, they presented me different excuses, that the officer was not there, etc.

Afterwards I took shelter to the Public Prosecutors Office and the Gendarmerry (Greek Police Authority), but they showed incompetence, because they were Englishmen.

A few days ago, after many troubles, the Office of the Company ordered, to give back my romvia.

But the instrument was quitely destroyed, being spoiled by the English soldiers, as the witnesses confirm, and who are Tassos Coletsos, neighbour of the above depot, as well as and Mr K. Floropoulos, with whom we had gone many a time for the delivery.

Nothing had been left than the iron skeleton, all the other things (accessories) been spoiled and evidently burnt.

To-day for the substitution of the above instrument 1,500,000 drachmas are required.

For of the above instrument I was learning my livelihoods as I am a teacher of dance, I was useing it for villages, giving dance lessons, and because that was spoiled by the soldiers of the above Company 61, and Scotchmens Carpenters, I beg you, as you will be kind enough and after confirming the distruction, you will compensate me, for being able to substitute it.

The remainders of the spoiled instrument I put to your disposal for the confirmation of the destruction, which I keep in my house, S. Spiridou No. 18.

Yours faithfully,
The Applicant,
GEORGE TSOUKATOS.

September, 1939—May, 1946

The 6th has only a few days more to run before, like the 5th and 7th Bns., it goes into a state of "suspended animation," and I feel that perhaps it might be of interest to sketch its history this war, and take back the minds of some to a few of the more outstanding moments of our lives during those six years. Naturally, I do not intend to write its history in full; that will be done later, and I hope the use of the first person singular will be forgiven me. I am an indifferent writer, and must choose the way I find easiest.

The 6th arrived in France in January, 1940, under Colonel Hamilton-Smith as part of the 51st Division, but two months later, by which time Col. Carthew-Yorstoun had taken over command, it had been compulsorily transferred into the 4th Division in exchange for the 1st Bn. Though we didn't and don't like that, perhaps we were lucky, for after the three weeks' campaign from (in our case) Brussels to Dunkirk, we got back home intact except for our much-to-be-regretted casualties, whereas the 1st Bn. was not so fortunate.

It was in April, 1940, that I joined the Bn., and when we re-formed at Maiden Newton in June, 1940, I found myself Adjutant to Lt.-Colonel (as he then was) Arbuthnot. He held command of the Battalion for more than a year, during which it moved to the Isle of Wight (Battle of Britain days), and then to the Newbury area, followed by a few months in the Stockbridge area guarding the Middle Wallop aerodrome. Of all that time, what sticks most in my memory? Nothing else but the entire Bn. clothed in blankets for 24 hours —with the Isle under imminent threat of invasion —owing to the lack of bathing facilities and clean clothes so soon after Dunkirk.

What the Battalion owes to Col. Arbuthnot only those who served with him during that year can really know. I will not pretend that life was always quiet and pleasant. On the contrary, we were worked extremely hard, often harder than we cared for, but his training left a lasting impression on the Battalion which stood it well through two years of campaigning. I remember at his opening conference within a day of his arrival that he produced a slogan "Sweat saves blood," and he most certainly acted up to it.

He left us in the summer of 1941, and was followed by "Wally" Grant, who, however, was only with us a short time before being posted to a staff job. It was just about this time that we had our first taste of combined operations, and our first embarkation leave. But, despite a farewell visit from the Queen, the move abroad was cancelled, and we merely changed our address to Camberley, where "Pat" Barclay arrived to take over command. Just before the move we won the Divisional Rugger competition—perhaps a rather unusual success.

We spent some pleasant months in Camberley, though "Pat" also seemed to have heard of the "Sweat saves blood" slogan, and also about this time it may be remembered that the various exploits of the "Fair Maid of Perth" became a feature of the Battalion training, culminating in her rescue from an island in the middle of Heath Pond. Some very nice photographs of this escape are in existence, with Ian Macrae prominent, up to his waist in the water, trying to get the Kapok bridging to behave itself.

During this period we paid another visit to Loch Fyne, for combined ops., and then one day in April took train for Catterick, and from there marched to Stobs Camp—a distance of 100 miles.

For close on a year we lived in the Border country, sometimes at Stobs, sometimes in Melrose, and two or three times going back to Loch Fyne, the last time to give the Americans their final practice before the North African landings. Domestically we still followed the "Fair Maid of Perth" about the countryside, and we made the acquaintance of various technicalities of war such as War Dogs, Toggle Ropes and navigation by the stars.

In the summer of that year (1942) "Pat" Lindsay left the Battalion after 21 years in it, and we gave him a silver salver as a memento. Not much more than a year later, however, he was back with us again, but I do not remember that the salver was returned to us.

Eventually after several false alarms we left Selkirk by train for Liverpool, and started off on the great adventure. The voyage was uneventful until the last night, when one of the ships in the convoy was torpedoed and sunk. None of the Battalion was, however, on that ship.

We arrived in Algiers in the third week in March and stayed in that area for the next ten days to marry up with our transport which had come by slow convoy. Then on April 1st we left Algiers for the front, some by ship and some by road, and on April 10th, I think, we first went into the line in the Oued Zarga sector. Incidentally Neil Blair had come to us just before we left Scotland, and he and I acted as joint seconds-in-command—a very pleasant situation for me.

For the first two or three days life was uneventful, but then we found ourselves occupying a position on the Djebel Rmel. This was a line of low hills blocking a valley and overlooked from several directions by the Boche. He made full use of his opportunity, and on April 12th, he gave us a day's really bad plastering. Casualties were heavy, and alas! Pat himself was very badly wounded as evening came, and though he made a most gallant fight, he eventually died on his way home. For more than a year he had given all he had to the Battalion. His enthusiasm never flagged, and for that year the Battalion was his

him, and down he went behind the hedge again digging like mad. It took a little time to realise exactly what was happening, but eventually an urgent message was passed over the wireless to O.C. "C" Company, and Bn. H.Q. became slightly safer. It was here, too, that my batman nearly caused my premature decease by mistaking a German sniper's steel helmet for that of one of our D.R.s.

We now had a fortnight's rest before taking up the pursuit, which by this time had reached north of Rome. But the night before we left our rest area a serious tragedy occurred when a truck containing 8 of our W.O.s and Sgts. was involved in a smash and everyone of them was put into hospital for months. Unhappily, C.S.M. Anderson died a day or two later, but the rest of them recovered, though most we never saw again. As all except one Sgt. belonged to "A" Company, a good deal of reorganisation had to be done. The culprit was a French jeep, which escaped scot free.

We first of all had one exhausting day at a place called Moppicone, which again lengthened our already long Roll of Honour and included two magnificent fighters in Sgt. Cotterill and L/Sgt. Blane. We were then switched slightly westwards and took up the chase in earnest at Lake Trasimeno, after a day or two amongst the most magnificent cherry orchards I have ever come across.

By now, however, the impetus of the attack had slackened; the country had got more difficult again, and progress was often slow and painful, with occasional dashes. My old officers—"Jock" Stewart, "Pat" Lindsay and Ian Macrae—all over 40—were beginning to feel the strain, but I was determined not to let them go until they asked me to—so great was their value. The matter was, however, settled in one week, when two of them were wounded and the other out on his feet from fatigue. Walter Smith also went down with pneumonia, and Douglas Duncan was wounded.

Painfully we made our way to Florence, losing two more of the old members of the Bn. in David Irons—a most gallant little officer—and Pte. Chantry, as well as many of the newer ones. A great battle was fought on a hill called "Conn," which was publicised by orders of the Army Commander, and two days before that we had a picture-book attack—the only one I ever knew in action that was exactly like a T.E.W.T.

About this time, too, the Pioneers, under the bearded Bonella and Sgt. Laird, were making a great reputation in the Brigade, opening roads in all directions, and being frequently called upon by Brigade as well as by the Battalion.

Just short of Florence I left, and Graham Smith took over command, and the Battalion was moved across to the Adriatic front for the Gothic Line attack. Here I can only speak from hearsay, but fighting was heavy and casualties continued to mount. Archie Callander, L/Sgt. Murray and Sgt. Mathews come to my mind, and Peter Hutchison was wounded out of it all. Towards the close of the year the Battalion was moved out of the line, as 4 Division were to be given a rest in Palestine. But it never got there—being diverted to Greece, and spending 5 or 6 weeks calming down the country, not without loss. Since I have been out here I have paid a visit to the Military Cemetery at Faliron. It overlooks a beautiful coastline, and in it lie the following members of the Battalion:—

14546307	Pte. Cuttriss, J. W., K.I.A.		20/12/44.
2765981	Pte. Murray, A.,	,,	20/12/44.
3318881	Pte. Hawthorne, E.,	,,	26/12/44.
3316810	Pte. McCartney, W.	,,	1/1/45.
14211337	Pte. Defter, E.,	,,	5/1/45.
14327397	Pte. Holmes, R.,	,,	13/1/45.
14322674	Pte. Smith, J.	,,	13/1/45.

Lt.-Col. B. J. Madden and the survivors of those who went abroad with the 6th Battalion in 1943.

Viscount Wavell:

Imperturbable Servant of the State

By John Connell

In the Overseas and Transatlantic Mail

LONDON: After months of patient and laborious negotiation the Cabinet Mission left India. As soon as it had gone, with a sense of frustration and incompleteness which not even the most exuberant supporter of the Labor Government could deny, someone else had to carry on where they left off. Someone else had to say, "I am not beaten by this problem."

That someone else was the Viceroy, His Excellency Field-Marshal the Viscount Wavell of Winchester and Cyrenaica—in the view of many the outstanding Englishman of our times, beside Mr. Churchill. With the Cabinet Minister's departure Wavell tackles one more thin, forlorn hope. Once more, as so often in his career, the odds against him are huge; the results of failure would be castrophic.

Now, while the talks about the formation of a National Government go on in Delhi, and fanaticism in Calcutta leads to the loss of more than 1,000 lives, it is perhaps the moment for Britain to recognise just how much she is in the debt of this stocky, wise, modest, imperturbable servant of the State.

This is not the first time that Wavell's undismayed sagacity and steady courage have saved the sum of things for Britain. It will probably not be the last time. The House of Commons is full nowadays, of bustling tuppenny-ha'penny little experts on India, on the Far East, on Greece, on the Middle East; the Left Wing weekly Press is filled with their ardent lucubrations.

* * *

FEW OF THEM, regrettably enough, trouble to remember that they wouldn't have lived to be experts at all on these fascinating subjects had it not been for the exertions of one British general at a time when most of them were beginning their conscripts' training.

Always with far too few troops, always lamentably under-equipped and under-armed, Wavell in the first three years of the war was handed one forlorn hope after another.

He saved the Middle East and licked the pants off the Italians—very well, send him to India, send him to Indonesia.

Disaster tumbled down the outposts—very well let Wavell hold the bastions. Give him some Regular British battalions, some dashing cavalry regiments, and one or two tireless, peerless Indian divisions, and let him get on with it.

And just for good measure,

VISCOUNT WAVELL
. . he acts unfalteringly

let Mr. Aneurin Bevan, at some especially sticky moment, get up in the House of Commons and demand that incompetent British generals overseas be replaced (in the command of British troops) by a brilliant foreigner or two from Central or Eastern Europe.

Those who served—as I did—under Wavell are apt to cherish for him respect and admiration bordering on idolatry.

That quick, unhesitant stride towards the aircraft glinting in the morning light. The engaging habit of wearing a long-sleeved sweater under a short-sleeved bush-shirt. The books he took with him on journeys. The way he minuted a file—one sharp blistering sentence in thick blue pencil, and a big "W" at the end of it.

The sudden silence in the middle of a telephone conversation. The courtesy and kindness towards junior officers. The magnanimity. The capacity, with the utmost good temper and undeviating gentleness of manner to make ordinary men feel, in his presence and under his leadership, a little bigger than themselves.

* * *

I REMEMBER that, when a sorry, sordid little failure of a campaign — the advance down the Arakan peninsula in early 1943 — trickled out in disease, Japanese infiltration, and miserable hugger-mugger retreat, almost everybody (generals, staff officers, regimental officers, N.C.O.s and private soldiers) found relief in buck-passing and condemning someone else.

"Damned incompetent high-ups," said the chap in the forward areas; "Untrained troops looking over their shoulders," said the senior officer back at Barrackpore. "I take the blame," said Wavell, and no Commander-in-Chief in this war less deserved any blame.

One day in the early hot weather of 1943 a few senior staff officers saw off the Commander-in-Chief at Willingdon Airport in New Delhi.

He was going, though few knew it, to London, to Washington, to Quebec. He was to return, in a few months' time, as Viceroy.

It was to be his task first to see India through the last critical stages of the Japanese war, during which the sub-continent had to be built up to be a base for Lord Louis Mountbatten's prodigious offensive, and second to nurse and cajole India through to complete political independence and maturity.

The second part of his task is nearing completion. Great Englishmen have served India in her time — Warren Hastings, the Lawrences, Dalhousie, Curzon — but it is more than likely that the greatest of them has been the present Viceroy.

* * *

GLOBE-TROTTING publicists don't like him: they find him shy and formidable. He is, in upbringing, character and background, everything that the intellectuals around our present Administration are determined to destroy; he is a professional soldier, the son of a professional soldier; he has spent all his life in the service of his King and country, and he is a person to whom those words have a real meaning.

When the intellectual is verbosely sure of himself, Wavell is apt to be inarticulate. But at a moment of crisis, while the intellectual yammers and excuses himself, Wavell takes a decision and acts unfalteringly.

He has edited an anthology of poetry. He has written, in the two volumes of his life of Lord Allenby, a first-rate biography of someone else who was soldier and statesman. His essays on generalship are classics in their kind.

He was one of the main founders of final victory in the Second World War, having served as a regimental and staff officer in the first. He is probably the last Viceroy whom Britain will ever give to India.

When people ask (as they to often do) "Where is greatno nowadays?" take a look Wavell.

In Praise of the Infantry

The Men Who Bear the Brunt of Battle

By Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell

Through the courtesy of The Times, London, The Legionary is privileged to publish this fine article by the great British soldier and statesman, Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India. — Ed.

MY attention was lately called by a distinguished officer to the fact that, whereas in official correspondence and in the Press it is the practice always to use initial capital letters in referring to other arms of the service—e.g., Royal Armoured Corps, Royal Artillery, &c. — the infantry often suffered the indignity of a small "i". My friend wished to adopt the usual method of an Englishman with a grievance and to write to *The Times* about it! But he proposed to do it vicariously, through me. Hence this article. I had not, I admit, noticed the small "i" myself, nor would it have worried me greatly if I had. But I do feel strongly that the Infantry arm (with a capital "I") does not receive either the respect or the treatment to which its importance and its exploits entitle it. This may possibly be understandable, though misguided, in peace; it is intolerable in war.

Let us be clear about facts. First, all battles and all wars are won in the end by the infantryman. Secondly, the infantryman always bears the brunt. His casualties are heavier, he suffers greater extremes of discomfort and fatigue than the other arms. Thirdly, the art of the infantryman is less stereotyped and far harder to acquire in modern war than that of any other arm. The role of the average artilleryman, for instance is, largely routine; the setting of a fuse, the loading of a gun, even the laying of it are processes which, once learnt, are mechanical. The infantryman has to use initiative and intelligence in almost every step he moves, every action he takes on the battlefield. We ought therefore to put our men of best intelligence and endurance into the infantry.

PAY AND PRESTIGE

Yet the infantry in peace or war receives the lowest rates of pay, the drabbest uniforms, sometimes even the least promising of recruits; most important of all, it ranks lowest in the public estimation and prestige. This is all wrong and should be set right by methods more important than a capital I.

[illegible] all the long history of war on land [illegible] frontline fighting man, whose role [illegible] close with the enemy and force him [illegible] surrender or be killed — the only [illegible] by which battles are ever won — [illegible] categories only — those who fight mounted — once the Knights-at-Arms, then the Cavalry, now the Royal Armoured Corps — and those who fight on their feet — the inevitable, enduring, despised, long-suffering Infantry (with a very capital I). Artillery, Engineers, R.A.S.C., and the like simply handle the weapons and equipment which Infantry have from time to time discarded when they found that they encumbered their mobility and lessened their power to perform their primary role of closing with the enemy. The cannon, bombard, or whatnot, when first introduced was an infantry weapon; when it impeded mobility it was handed over to second-line men, to support the Infantry. Similarly with other weapons and devices.

So that the real front-line fighters, mounted or dismounted, are the men who should receive such panoply and glamour as are accorded to this dreary business of war. The mounted men have always had it — prancing steeds, glittering uniforms, sabretaches, scimitars, dolmans, leopard-skins, and the like in the old days; the imposing clatter of tanks and smart black berets in these sterner days. But the infantryman who bears the danger, the dirt, and the discomfort has never enjoyed the same prestige.

In peace, the Royal Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Engineers all had Inspectors to look after their interests. The Infantry had to content themselves with a humiliating asterisk in the Army List and a footnote which explained that the Director of Military Training (who was sometimes a gunner or engineer) also acted as Inspector of Infantry. The Royal Armoured Corps had a centre at Bovington, the Artillery at Woolwich, the Engineers at Chatham. But the Infantry were homeless. There was a *Cavalry Journal*, an *Artillery Journal*, an *Engineer Journal*, but no *Infantry Journal*. I understand that it is intended to repair these omissions after the war.

EMBLEM OF HONOUR

But I believe that what the Infantry would appreciate more than anything is some outward and visible symbol. No one grudges the parachutist his very distinctive emblem, but the infantryman is, I will maintain, subject to greater and more continuous, though less spectacular, risk than the parachutist, and should certainly have an emblem. What it should be I must leave to others — a rampant lion, crossed bayonets, a distinctive piping?

It can surely not have escaped notice that nearly all our leaders who have distinguished themselves in this war have been infantrymen — Field-Marshals Dill, Alexander, Montgomery, Wilson; Generals Auchinleck, O'Connor, Platt, Leese, Dempsey, and others. Last war was a very static war, but there was a fashion for cavalry generals; in this war infantry generals have shown that they can move as fast as any.

So let us always write Infantry with a specially capital "I" and think of them with the deep admiration they deserve. And let us Infantrymen wear our battle-dress, like our rue, with a difference; and throw a chest in it, for we are the men who win battles and wars.

I will conclude with a story which was told me some 10 years ago by General Gouraud, a great fighting French general of the last war, who was then Governor of Paris. He was dining with three British generals, of different arms of the service. He told us the following as current in the French army to illustrate the characteristics of the three principal arms:—

"The general gives an order to the infantryman. The infantryman, being rather stupid, does not well understand what the general wants, but goes out and engages the enemy.

"The general gives an order to the artilleryman. The artilleryman understands it perfectly, but being much cleverer than the general goes and does something quite different.

"The general gives an order to the cavalryman. The cavalryman smiles politely and goes off to water and feed his horses."

We all assured him that things were arranged differently in the British Army!

A Father Ponders Black Watch Defeat

Star Oct 4/46

Sir,—The letter re The Black Watch has brought into the newspaper the question I have been asking for the past 12 months. My son was killed at Caen on July 25, 1944, and, while we realize nothing can bring him back, we should like to know if the sacrifice he and his comrades made was as a result of a blunder, and, if so, who made the blunder? I have questioned officers, N.C.O.s and other ranks, but of the other ranks very few who took part in the Caen engagement came back to tell the story, and the officer's or senior N.C.O.s I questioned gave me the same answer—a wise look and the remark: "I could tell plenty, but I must keep my mouth closed." Now is the time when a clear explanation of this disaster should be made, at least to those families whose sons and husbands are left for ever at Caen. Some might feel it not wise to reopen old wounds, but it appears the Government does not feel this way.

About a month ago (one year and two months after my son's death was reported), the Estates Branch sent us my boy's Estate from overseas. The parcel contained only the following: A sweater, 4 handkerchiefs and some odd letters and pictures. Such a parcel would have been better left unsent. For one cannot help but feel sure that some soldier of some nationality had robbed the dead. No soldier who was only in France 19 days before his death would have had so little in his possession.

One final word: If The Black Watch made a glorious contribution to the war at Caen, why has no officer or man been decorated for this particular battle? The public has a very short memory, but the sorrowing heart of a mother and father cannot be healed by memorial crosses or letters from a Minister of National Defence who was rejected twice in a few months by his fellow-Canadians.

1914-1918, Father of D-86211.

British Army Regimental Set-up Altered

Found Too Rigid For Modern Conditions

LONDON, Oct. 24—(B.U.P.)—Secretary of State for War John Bellenger told Commons today that the traditional infantry regimental system of the British Army had been modified and reorganized because it was "too rigid for modern conditions."

He said the emergence of armored and airborne divisions in this war had played a great part in the decision, but that "in view of the great traditions and fighting records of various infantry regiments, it has been decided that the regimental system shall remain as a feature of the post-war army."

Reorganization has marked the uprooting of a system centures old in England — a system in which each regiment had its own traditions of colors, songs and even uniforms.

Bellenger said the old names would be retained but that regiments no longer would be made up of men from particular areas.

Prewar regimental operations have been changed to "achieve greater flexibility in the flow of reinforcements in war and to overcome the difficulty of posting in peace," Bellenger said.

Under the new plan, regiments will be arranged into 15 separate groups based on territorial or traditional affinity. Whenever possible, soldiers will be allowed to choose the battalions of the regiments they desire.

Each battalion will do a period of foreign service, then a period at home, followed by a period of "suspended animation." That means the battalion will be relegated to the reserves for a time and will have no men or officers.

The War Office statement recalled that in both world wars uneven incidence of casualties in different regiments caused the old regimental system to break down, because it was impossible to make certain that battalions were reinforced with men of their own regiments.

Star Oct 23/46

Lt. R. Lindsay On Honor Roll

Tops Heroes' List in Washington Cathedral

The name of the late Lt. Robert Andrew Lindsay, former member of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, will be the first of Montreal's war heroes to be entered on the national roll of honor at Washington Cathedral, it was announced today by Rev. Merritt F. Williams, associate chairman of the U.S. Cathedral's national building fund committee.

Lieutenant Lindsay, who lived at 3438 McTavish street, was born in Montreal April 5, 1922. He was reported missing in action and presumed dead on March 8, 1945, following an action in Western Germany. He had been awarded the 1935-45 Star, the France and Germany Star, the Canadian Voluntary Service Medal and clasp.

The name of the young Montrealer was submitted to the committee by Mrs. Alexander H. Richardson of Omaha, Nebraska, a friend and State Regent of the National Cathedral Association. A building stone in memory of Lieutenant Lindsay will be built into the cathedral fabric when construction begins. The stone was donated by Mrs. Richardson.

The building fund committee is now engaged in a campaign to raise $5,000,000. It is proposed to incorporate in the cathedral a War Memorial Chapel, and the roll of honor is expected to comprise many thousands of names.

"The cathedral welcomes the names and service records of all servicemen and women of the past and recent wars", Canon Williams said. "The privilege of memorializing such names is open to all subject to the expressed wish of the families or next-of-kin." Official enrolment forms may be obtained from the War Memorial Committee, Washington Cathedral, Mount Saint Alban, Washington 16, D.C.

THE HIGHLANDERS IN WESTPHALIA, 1760-62 AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INFANTRY

By C. T. Atkinson.

The reductions and disbandings which have inevitably followed every war in which the British Army has been engaged have tended to consign to oblivion some pages in its story which have deserved a better fate. It is easy to find examples: several of Marlborough's best regiments, though fortunately none of those who marched with him to the Danube and Blenheim, did not survive the Peace of Utrecht; the Peace of Aix la Chapelle was fatal to Cumberland's Dragoons, one of the three regiments whose gallant charge at Lauffeldt did so much to extricate the gallant defenders of that village; few regiments did better in America between 1775 and 1781 than the old 71st, Fraser's two-battalion Highland regiment, who distinguished themselves repeatedly, particularly in the Southern campaigns, and the 76th and 80th of that time, Macdonald's Highlanders and Erskine's Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, were rated high both by Clinton and Cornwallis and did fine work in the latter's defeat of Lafayette shortly before Yorktown. The 87th and 88th, the two Highland regiments of which Major Mackay Scobie's article in the Autumn issue of the Journal[1] gave such an interesting account, are another outstanding example. Their achievements under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and the Marquis of Granby during the Westphalian campaigns of the Seven Years' War have also a certain importance in the development of British Light Infantry, the need for which was as clearly shown in those campaigns as in the backwoods of North America, where Lord Howe and other enterprising officers were teaching their men to adapt their clothing to their surroundings and to make themselves as proficient in skirmishing and outpost work as in the more formal manœuvres of the set battle. The addition to infantry battalions in 1770 of a Light Company for these special tasks was the outcome of the experiences of those who had served in Germany as well as of Wolfe's and Amherst's men, and the raising and employment of these two Highland battalions was due to the particular qualifications of the "Berg Schotten" for the work. It is perhaps significant that a Highland regiment, the 77th, Montgomery's Highlanders,[2] formed part of the column which penetrated to Fort

[1] Journal, Vol. XX, pp. 162-69.

[2] Raised in 1757 and disbanded in 1763.

BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN, DECEMBER, 1899

A CONTEMPORARY LETTER.

The following letter from a Corporal, 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (lately of the 1st Battalion) to a friend in the 1st Battalion, written soon after the Battle of Magersfontein, has been forwarded by Brigadier-General H. Biddulph, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.:—

MODDER RIVER.

DEAR LINDSAY,

You will have seen the account of the engagement that took place here at Maagersfontein[1] on the 11th Dec. We lost tremendously, our General (Wauchope) and Colonel Coode, also Adjutant McFarlan, and a lot of other officers.

Poor Dan Godfrey was shot through the head. Woolfe is wounded, but I don't think seriously. A Coy. lost very heavily, being in front, 61 casualties out of 120.

We paraded at 3 p.m. last Sunday, 10th Decr. We were the right of the Highland Brigade, viz.: 2nd Black Watch, Seaforths, Highland L. Infr. and A. & S. Highlanders.

It was a heavy rain when we paraded. The right half-battalion was escort for the guns. We marched out to within striking distance; then the R.A. opened fire on the enemy, and shelled them for about 3 hours without getting any reply. After dusk we marched back a good bit and bivouacked. We lay down to rest (one blanket between two men) under a heavy rain. Man! it was miserable. We got on the move about 12.30. It was a rough march; it was so fearfully dark that two or three times we were nearly turned right about. We were marching in mass; the whole Brigade in column.[2] Just as light was breaking we halted, and A Coy. was extended.

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[1] The scene was a flat, yellow stony and pebbly plain, with a long line of very low hills, the Boer position, standing up in front.

[2] The Brigade was in quarter column in mass (one battalion behind the other), closed up, each man having the little finger of his right hand catching on to his neighbour and his left hand grabbing the kilt of the man in front. This was for fear of companies going astray in the dark. The art of night approach as exemplified by Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir 17 years earlier was unknown to or forgotten by Methuen and Wauchope, and the latter declined to take the advice of his brigade-major, who was there as a last-joined subaltern.

The Official History says: "To minimise the chances of loss of connection during the night, the ranks were closed up as densely as possible, and each soldier was ordered to grasp the clothing of his neighbour. As an additional precaution, the left guides held ropes which ran from front to rear of the mass."

Another return of the Provincial corps at New York on 1st December, 1779, just before Clinton sailed for Charleston, shows that the Queen's Rangers and Legion had establishments of 744 and 754 respectively, while the Volunteers of Ireland, at 612, were above the normal 570. It may be noticed that at this time, apart from the three corps already mentioned, which were respectively 224, 263 and 16 short, seven other battalions could only produce 1,370 present and fit for duty, with 217 on command, 286 sick and 312 prisoners with the rebels, a total of 2,185, so that they were between them over 1,800, or roughly 45 per cent., below establishment. This affords yet another concrete example of Germaine's unwisdom in basing his plans so largely on expectations of Loyalist support. Large as was the proportion of Loyalists and their contribution to the British forces in America, it never quite came up to the sanguine estimates formed by Germaine. Of the Loyalists by far the greater number came from New York and New Jersey, as not only De Lancey's and Skinner's and Turnbull's New York Volunteers, but the King's Americans, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers, the Loyal Americans and the Orange Rangers were mainly recruited in those colonies, along with the Queen's Rangers and Rawdon's Volunteers of Ireland. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Loyalists never seem to have got within 50 per cent. of their establishment, the Loyal New Englanders' slender figures attest conclusively to the solid hostility of the Puritan colonies, no Virginian corps ever appears on the rolls, and if the various units contributed by the Carolinas, Florida and Georgia came to 1,200 all told, apart from Militia, they did not exceed that number by anything appreciable.

SOME DRUMMERS' COATS PRIOR TO 1848

By The Rev. Percy Sumner, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

Throughout the 18th century and until the Order of William IV, issued in 1831, the drummers of the Infantry regiments were birds of very gay plumage, for the most part. The diversity of their costumes is almost unbelievable, but unfortunately only a few contemporary drawings or paintings depicting them remain, and hardly any of the actual coats they wore.

The regulation laid down by the Royal Warrant of 19th December, 1768, specified the following points to be observed in making the drummers' and fifers' coats, waistcoats, breeches and caps:—

"The coats of the drummers and fifers of all the Royal regiments are to be red, faced and lapelled with blue, and laced with Royal

Transvaal Scottish

1st Battalion

The 1st Battalion ceased to be regarded as a full-time Unit on 1st May, 1946, being resuscitated as an Active Citizen Force Unit as from 15th October, 1945.

During the war the 1st Bn. had the distinction of being the first Citizen Force Unit on the Witwatersrand to be mobilised, and with the Natal Carbineers and the Duke of Edinburgh Rifles of Cape Town, formed the 1st S.A. Infantry Brigade.

This Brigade served as the spearhead of the South African advance from the Kenya Border to the final surrender of the Duke of Aosta at Amba Alagi and the Battalion played a large part in the victories of the Juba River, Combolcia, Dessie and the final gruelling assault on the Amba Alagi itself.

From here the Brigade moved to Egypt, arriving in June, 1941, and as part of the Eighth Army, fought through the early push, surviving various encounters with the enemy, more notably Taib el Essem and Bir Elgubi, then forming part of the Gazala Line which at first stemmed Rommel's fresh onslaught.

The Battalion made a successful withdrawal from Gazala, and 89 of the composite Company who were in Tobruk when it fell were successful in escaping and rejoined the Battalion at Alamein. The Battalion formed part of the El Alamein line which stopped the German advance.

During this period we had our first encounter en masse with our blood brothers of The Black Watch, and many were the friendships cemented in true Highland fashion at opportune moments behind the line.

After taking part in the final break through at El Alamein, the Battalion was sent back to the Union to train as an Armoured Unit. In accordance with Union defence policy, the Regiment was now used as a Training Battalion and for garrison duties, rejoining the 6th S.A. Division in Italy in February, 1945.

On resuscitation as an A.C.F. Unit, Lt.-Colonel H. A. Olsen, D.S.O., was appointed Commanding Officer; he has a distinguished war record, having risen to command first the Field Force Battalion then his old Battalion, the 1st Transvaal Scottish in North Africa, and then the Armoured Unit, the Prince Alfred's Guards in the Italian campaign.

He has as second-in-command Major D. N. Carpenter, M.B.E., who after rising to second-in-command of the 1st Battalion, seconded to the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots in the latter portion of the war.

The other officers of the Battalion are Major D. S. Augustus (A Coy.), Major I. D. Klapka (B Coy.), Capt. D. A. McCarter (Support Coy.), Capt. Ellison (Adjutant), Captain R. S. Lawrence, Capt. E. A. Gyngell (Quartermaster), Capt. I. D. MacKay, M.M., Lieut. Henley, 2nd Lieut. W. Downs. R.S.M. Klopper, M.M., has been appointed R.S.M. to the Battalion, and R.S.M. "Judd" Hossell, E.M., has come to us as R.Q.M.S. All the Officers, including the R.S.M. and the R.Q.M.S. served with the Battalion during the war.

Since the re-formation of the Battalion, recruiting has been brisk, and the Battalion is now up to strength except for the Officers. The training at present is mainly on drill and "licking" the new recruits into shape in anticipation of the forthcoming visit of the Royal Family.

2nd Battalion

When South Africa decided to enter the War against Germany permission was granted the Active Citizen Force to recruit to war strength and within a few days most Units were up to strength. Then followed a period of training, which was remarkable for its lack of equipment.

In May, 1940, the 1st Battalion mobilised, and they called upon the 2nd Battalion to complete their number, which was done willingly, and the 2nd Battalion (better known as 2.T.S.) proceeded to recruit again, to fill the vacancies thus caused.

In June, 1940, 2.T.S. and the 3rd Battalion were mobilised, but it was then found that there was not sufficient camping equipment, and plans had to be altered. The outcome was that 2.T.S. had to transfer all its trained personnel to bring the 3rd Battalion up to strength. This was a severe and unexpected handicap, but once again 2.T.S. started recruiting, and within two months the Battalion's strength was 1200. Some had taken a very gloomy view of the Battalion's prospects of getting away on war service, but the excellent work done by all soon won the Battalion a place in the 6th Brigade of the 2nd S.A. Division. The other two Battalions of the Brigade were the S.A. Police. In fact, this remarkable recovery was the cause of congratulatory messages from Defence H.Q.

The Battalion was on embarkation leave in January, 1941, and the transport was actually on its way to Abyssinia, when it was realised that the situation did not warrant further troops being despatched, so the Division was recalled, but finally sailed for Egypt in June, 1941. After some weeks of discomfort at Mareopolis, outside Alexandria, the Division was moved to El Alamein, and there started the onerous task of digging and building the Alamein Box, which was to prove the stumbling-block to Rommel's forces, less than a year later.

Soon after the start of the British attack in November, 1941, 2.T.S. was moved to Desert Railhead with the object of guarding railways and aerodromes, but the heavy losses incurred at Sidi Rezegh and Sidi Aziz resulted in 2.T.S., although very inadequately equipped for action, being pushed up to the Bardia Area.

After various activities outside Bardia, the Battalion was given the special problem of Sollum. Patrol encounters followed, and finally, on 11th January, 1942, the Battalion staged an attack and took the place, and with it the Fig Tree Wells. These wells provided the only adequate water supply to the Halfaya garrison, and the surrender of the garrison followed four days later, without waiting for an attack to be put in.

The Battalion then went into rest camp at Zawyet Shamas, and parties were sent on Cairo leave, but Rommel pushed from El Agheila and 2.T.S. returned to Sollum to dig trenches. Here we were pleased to have a brief visit from General Ritchie, who asked for Pipe-Major Ackroyd, but found him on Cairo leave.

On the establishment of the Gazala Line, the Battalion was sent forward and lay in reserve in the vicinity of the Ruined Village, from where we were able to contact our 1st Battalion who were in the line.

In April, 1942, 2.T.S. moved back to the Acroma Box on the special duty of preparing the Acroma Keep, which task was entrusted to "A" Coy. When the Battalion was sent into Tobruk, "A" Coy. was left in the Acroma Keep, and within three days had destroyed their first enemy tank. During the course of the three weeks' occupation of the Keep, a number of enemy tanks and vehicles were destroyed, and many casualties inflicted on the enemy. On the day before the fall of Tobruk, "A" Coy. was withdrawn into the perimeter.

Meanwhile the other Coys. had formed patrols and columns, and later "C" Coy. held the ill-fated Commonwealth Strongpoint at 209. When the Gazala Line was withdrawn, "C" Coy. got entangled with the confused fighting of the rear-guard.

On June 20th, the Battalion was widely scattered over the perimeter on various duties. After the capitulation, some 50 men, mostly of "B" Coy., managed to break out and effect their return to Alamein; the others were not so fortunately situated.

A gratifying number of the Battalion who were prisoners of war earned decorations by escaping through the British lines after the capitulation of Italy. Six of the 2.T.S. Officers were in Hadamar, Oflag XII. B., and were privileged to meet there both General Fortune and David Lumsden.

3rd Battalion

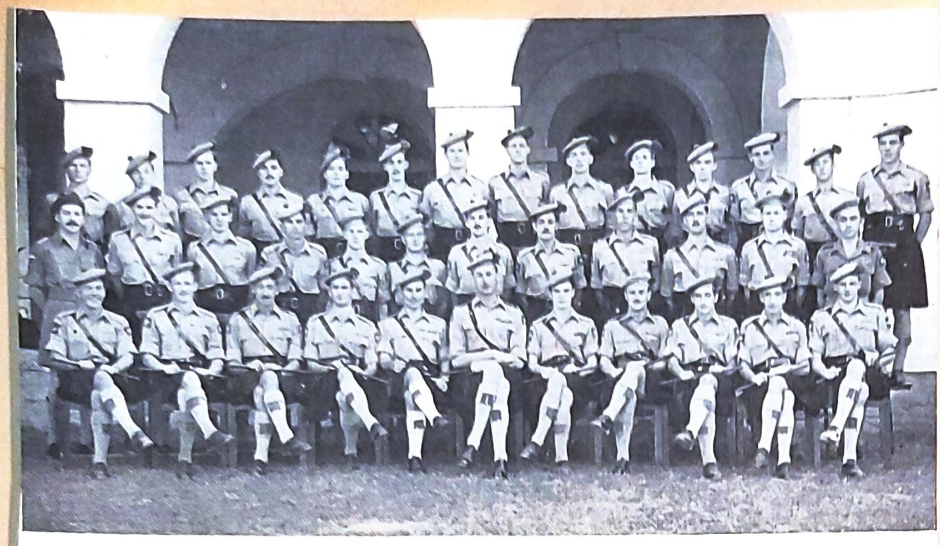
The 3rd Battalion was raised after the outbreak of War and drew its recruits from men on the East Rand. They were mobilised in June, 1940, forming part of the 5th S.A. Brigade, and proceeded to Barberton for intensive training in mechanised movement. In October, 1940, the Battalion embarked for Kenya, and later took part in the attack on Abyssinia in the vicinity of Mega.

The Battalion arrived in Egypt in June, 1941, and proceeded to Mersa Matruh, of which place it formed part of the garrison for some months.

In November, 1941, the Brigade took part in the general advance, and in the vicinity of Sidi Rezegh encountered large forces of enemy armour. After spirited fighting, the Battalion was overwhelmed, the C.O., Lt.-Col. W. H. Kirby, M.C., and 2 i/c Major J. Gartley being amongst the killed.

Later, at Mersa Matruh, efforts were made to resuscitate the Battalion, but the authorities decided to train the survivors as Anti-Tank and Field Gunners, which was done with very good results.

Display of Highland Dancing by Officers of the 2r Battalion The Black Watch at Government Hous Karachi. Lt. Lyall-Grant, Capt. Gillies, Lt. Russel Cargill and Capt. Nicoll dance "The Argyll Broa swords."



THE OFFICERS OF THE 2nd BN. THE BLACK WATCH—KARACHI, NOV., 1946.

Back Row—2 Lt. D. Balfour-Scott, 2/Lt. Manson, 2/Lt. Robb, Lt. J. Cullen, 2/Lt. Chantler, Lt. I. Critchley, Lt. A. Pilsworth, 2/Lt. T. Bridges, 2/Lt. Cain, Lt. I. Grant-Suttie, Lt. G. Cowper-Coles, Lt. R. Russell-Cargill, Lt. A. Hill, Lt. C. Alexander.

Centre Row—Capt. E. Edmondson, R.A.M.C.; Lt. D. Carnegy-Arbuthnott, Lt. D. M. Stuart-Hamilton, Lt. I. Cochrane-Dyet, Capt. C. W. McConaghy Capt. J. Lindsay, Capt. D. Evans, Lt. D. Lyall-Grant, Lt. W. Russell, Lt. J. Fleming, Lt. R. B. Tarleton, Rev. Capt. S. Ray, R.A.Ch.D.

Front Row—Capt. P. Edwards, Capt. W. Bryce, Major J. Edington, Major N. G. A. Noble, M.C.; Major T. D. Ross, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. E. Benson, Capt. D. Gillies, Major R. J. Noble, Capt. E. Nicoll, Capt. W. Doherty, Capt. A. Buchanan.

T. D. ANYON

J. L. CARNEGIE

J. D. COLSON

G. C. FRASER

J. E. FOX

F. P. GRIFFIN

R. G. MACKAY

I. MacLEAN

A. R. W. ROBINSON

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

P.O.T.S.

FIRST REUNION DINNER

27TH SEPTEMBER 1946 - THE ARMOURY

Vigil O'er The Kilt

By Douglas How

The Army's retrenchment program means cutting out pre-war show, tradition and sentiment, including, it seems, the pride and joy of our Highland Regiments — the kilt. Will Ottawa get away with it ?

ON THE basis of certain sharp, spirited and spasmodic outbursts in the press, and from their somewhat wide geographic nature, we venture to say interpretatively that one of mankind's eternal vigils has scented trouble in the land. Indeed, it may well have joined battle with the cold, mechanical trend of the modern world.

("Ach, aye, in trruth noo they say there's after bein' a peril to the kilt. No less, mon, no less than the thin edge of a wedge that may see them, vanish from our bonny legs an' a',")

Only the labours of time will be able to bare the full ramifications of the dangers that have intimated themselves. Now, in the frosty air of challenge and reply, it is possible only to say that the nucleus of crisis rests in this brief resumé of what at one stage took on some of the proportions of a running battle between army headquarters in Ottawa and Highland and Scottish units through the country.

From now on, headquarters ruled, the Highland units will be issued battledress for their reserve army training. The pre-war practice of granting them uniform credits to help buy kilts is out.

For training, for regular parades, there will be no more kilts as there were before the war. That's the way it was in the war; that's the way it's going to be now because the army is bent on thrifty, hard-hitting preparation for any eventuality and that means cutting show and excess tradition and sentiment to a minimum.

("Hoot mon, an' would they wipe out the past entire? Have ye heerrd about the horse noo? Why! they say there's to be no more horrses neither in this new-fangled arrmy.")

The scent was up. The units, their wounds still healing from a war just past, were quick to want to know what this was all about. Was this a blow to Highland pride? "Why," one colonel rasped out on the prairies, "anybody knows a Highland outfit fights best... We need the kilt to help recruit the best men."

Headquarters had one stored up for the first blast. Ottawa would buy the kilts for Highland unit bands. As far as the officers and men were concerned, they could buy their own — at roughly $15 to $20 for a private soldier's version, $40-50 odd for an officer — from regimental funds or from their own pockets. (Before the war some wealthy units equipped themselves.) Any Highlander, Ottawa pledged, can wear the kilt as his regional commander sees fit, meaning for such things as church parades, ceremonials and, say, walking out.

* * *

From Windsor, Ont., Lt.-Col. Larry Deziel of the Essex Scottish blurted, "I find this hard to understand." From Victoria, Brig. F. N. Cabeldu, O.B.E., D.S.O. and Bar, overseas commander of the Canadian Scottish, snapped agreement: "The kilt is a strong recruiting influence and will continue to be a powerful factor with the public on ceremonial occasions." From Cape Breton westward over the miles the voices rumbled assent, all in the same great sadness and indignation.

("D' ye no hear the wail o' the pipes the noo? D' ye no hear their laments from C'Breton to Vancouver Isle?")

Then somebody remembered the kilts they once had had, the kilts the army took away early in the war and had kept ever since. Where, now, were these? At least they should have these.

This, too, reached headquarters. Slowly it rose through the offices, through the ranks. Straight through to the Chief of the General Staff it went at last. Policy, mon, policy. A delicate situation this is getting to be.

At last a spokesman spoke on policy: The stored kilts would be unpacked from ordnance depots and shipped back to the units which had relinquished them six years ago and more. (Nobody would say the sort of shape they were in, but they were going back anyway.)

But, the spokesman hastened to say, that was the last. There would be no more. Except for the bands, there would be no more kilts from government stores.

Here, momentarily at least, the issue stands, but one hesitates to assess the eventualities that may spring from these incidents. For your Canadian Highland battalions have all the pride in tradition and in place that characterizes those of old Scotland herself.

This is true although their ranks are often thick with men whose blood bears not the slightest corpuscule of Scottish ancestry.

In fact, it was both ironical and somewhat typical that one of the only two Canadian reserve officers to command a fighting division in action in the recent war was Major-General B. M. Hoffmeister of Vancouver, a Seaforth Highlander from away back and a good German by descent. You could see him wearing the black tank beret of his 5th Armoured Division one day, the Mackenzie tartan of his beloved old regiment the next, for he never succeeded in being anything without being a Seaforth, too.

But your Canadian Highland battalions have long since accommodated their thinking to encompass blood other than that out of Scotland. All that is asked of the outsiders is that they accept and revere the unit's traditions, and this is inevitably and heartily done.

In fact, one of the minor crises in one of the overseas units during the war came when one of the Negro members showed up for a leave in Scotland all decked out in a borrowed kilt. A trifle dismayed, his more orthodox companions finally relented and took him along, but they were a bit fearful of Scottish reaction. To make a long story short, the Scots thought it was a great joke. They bought the lad many drinks.

In case it is thought that this infiltration pertained entirely to

CLAN MacGREGOR

This Clan claims Royal descent, as is witnessed by their motto, "Royal is my race." The famous Rob Roy, celebrated in song and story, was a member of the MacGregors.

THE BANNING O' THE KILT

(Wi' apologies tae Bobbie Burns)

Is there ae Scot i' a' this land
Wha disna grieve, an a' that,
Tae hear aboot the kilt being banned?
The glamour's gaen wi' a' that,
For a' that, an' a that,
The skirl o' pipes, an' a' that,
The lassies stay at hame the noo
Tae rest their een, an' a' that.

Ye hear an' see the pipers come
Wi' heavin' chests, an' a' that,
Ye see the whirlin' sticks that drum,
The soond's the same for a' that,
For a' that, an' a' that,
The marchin' men an' a' that,
They leuk like breed frae Sooth o' Tweed
Wi' stovepiped legs, an' a that.

Wi'oot the kilt (man, hoo it swings
Aboon the knees an' a' that)
There'll be nae argument that hings,
Nae mysterie, an' a' that,
For a' that, an' a' that,
Wi' silent pipes an' a' that
Whaur are ye gaun for fetchin' men
Tae bear the gree an' a' that.

Maun it be honest poverty
That taks the kilt an' a' that?
Forbye a wee bit jealousie
O' tradition — lang wi' a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
The swing o' kilt an' a' that
Hes pride o' place o'er a' the airth
Mang best o' them for a' that.

What tho' he disna wear a kilt
Wi' sporran, pooch, an' a' that,
Wi'oot his dirk wi' jewelled hilt,
There's pride o' race for a' that,
For a that, an' a' that,
Wi'oot his tam, an' a' that.
An' wearin' pants o' Sassenach
He's aye a Scot for a' that.

THE GALLANT FIFTY-FIRST.

By Ex-Cpl. J. Herd.

They wore auld ragged flannels, wi' a faded kharki shirt;
They signed the Buroo in their local place and tell't the clerk "Nae work."
But when the Nazi Painter splashed Europe wi' red,
They changed their rags for Black Watch kilts and marched awa' instead.
And on the Beach at Dunkirk they withheld a hell o' fire,
Then oor tears wi' pride were mingled for the laddies o' the shires.
An' then the trawlers o' the fishers wi' boilers lak tae burst,
Came doon tae tak' oor laddies hame—The Gallant Fifty-first!

The remnant of that Army frae the land o' hill an' burn,
Left some pals oot there on Dunkirk Beach who ne'er will return.
Tho' some were taken prisoner tae the country o' the Hun,
They are waiting aye and watching for the day their pals return.
When the Black Watch play "Hielan' Laddie" right through Berlin;
When the prison gates are opened, letting out oor kith and kin;
When they're home amang their ain falks and the Honours are disbursed,
Ye'll find them aye abune them a'—The Gallant Fifty-first!

They sent them off to Egypt, an' the Tallies turned an' ran;
'Twas grand tae hear the skirling pipes among the waste o' sun,
But yin fine day we got the Tank tae help us dae oor graft,
'Twas then the battle started and auld Rommel's men went daft.
They chased 'em near six hunner miles o'er desert, mud, and sand,
Wherever there was a job to do the Jocks aye gaen a hand.
Stand and fight was aye the order, be the battle at its worst,
In the midst ye'd see our laddies—The Gallant Fifty-first!

Forgotten was the Means Test, Depression an' the Dole,
Oor laddies had a job to do and did it heart and soul.
An' on the lan', or sea, or air, where'er the Huns conspire,
We, the lasting power o' Scotland, the laddies o' the shires;
For like the hills sae sturdy, oor lads could tak' what came,
Endure the worst the Hun could dae an' rise an' fight again.
An' sae the hale wide warl' shall ken, when Freedom's bon's are burst,
Ye've got tae hand it tae the Scot—The Gallant Fifty-first!

Black Watch Greets Alexander With Gaelic, Military Ceremony

An evening replete with ancient Highland ceremony and military tradition took place Saturday night when His Excellency, Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis and of Errigal, Governor-General of Canada, was guest of honor at the annual regimental reunion dinner of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

Saluted musically by the regimental pipe and brass bands, the famous soldier was greeted by more than 250 Black Watch officers and former officers, including some whose service dates back more than three-score years, and guests from other regiments, the navy and air force, who gathered at the Bleury street armory.

The field marshal spoke to his "brother officers" on a subject which he requested be regarded as "off the record" but he prefaced his address with these words:

"My great regret is that the Black Watch did not serve with me in the Mediterranean — my loss rather than yours. As we pursued that campaign you were winning battles in northwest Europe, gaining new honors and awards."

His Excellency received a tremendous ovation from the gathering when introduced by the regimental commandant, Lt.-Col. Frank M. Mitchell, and upon the latter's proposal of a toast to the vice-regal visitor, some one cried, "A Highland toast!" The assembled officers mounted their chairs, and with one foot upon the table, sang lustily, For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, before draining their glasses.

In his introduction, Col. Mitchell remarked that the regiment, dating back 84 years, had been honored with viceregal visitors many times although few had attended an annual reunion dinner. Year after year, illustrious men, great soldiers and statesmen had been guests of honor.

"I am happily convinced," said Col. Mitchell, "that during many years no commandant has ever had an honor and pleasure greater than mine tonight. It is with extreme pride that I ask you to toast the good health of Field Marshal Lord Alexander of Tunis."

The Governor General, escorted by Maj.-Gen. H. F. G. Letson, military secretary, Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., Air Vice-Marshal Frank S. McGill, C.B., and Brig. G. Gauvreau, C.B.E., D.S.O., honorary aides, proceeded to ante-room on his arrival where the commandant presented senior officers and guests to him. Following dinner, the majority of those present were presented to His Excellency in the officers' mess.

During the dinner the pipe and brass bands played and a feature of the event, as of all ceremonial Highland dinners, was the entry and cutting of the haggis, famous Scottish delicacy, which follows the main course. The pipes and drums led a procession of Capt. N. T. Williamson, with claymore and dirk, four officers bearing the haggis shoulder high, and a Drambuie bearer, around the hall to the head table where the haggis was ceremoniously cut with the dirk by Col. Mitchell.

The toast to His Majesty was proposed by the mess president, Capt. D. J. McGovern, and, following the playing of the National Anthem, Col. Mitchell proposed a toast to the Queen, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, which was followed by the playing of "Highland Laddie."

Other ancient customs observed included "Quaich," the serving of a glass to the pipers by the commandant who was assisted by Col. A. T. Howard, O.B.E., V.D. Too, an extra chair was placed between the commandant and the distinguished visitor, for Bandmaster Jones, following the playing of the mournful Lament.

Col. Mitchell, in his report on the state of the regiment, welcomed all members to the dinner, particularly Maj.-Gen. J. G. Ross, Col. Sir Montague Allan, and Col. George Cantlie, the latter beginning his 62nd active year in the regiment. He gave a brief review of the past year and concluded by proposing the toast to the regiment.

Col. P. P. Hutchison, former officer commanding, addressed the gathering referring to the recent retirement from active service as regimental officers, of Brig. K. G. Blackader, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., and Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., both of whom joined the regiment as young officers more than 30 years ago. Pointing out how their careers had paralleled each other he paid tribute to their military careers in both great wars and the period between.

"In addition," he said, "they are cousins, members of that remarkable family group which since the regiment's early days has given some 20 members to our active strength, four of whom became regimental commanders and nine of whom reached senior regimental strength."

Following his tribute, a presentation of silver trays was made to the retiring officers, who thanked the regiment in brief speeches.

Among senior officers who attended the dinner were: Brig. K. M. Perry, Col. H. M. Wallis, Col. A. A. Magee, Maj.-Gen. W. W. P. Gibsone, Col. W. S. M. MacTier, Maj.-Gen. F. R. Phelan, Col. Andrew Fleming, Brig. A. H. Gault, Brig. J. A. deLalanne, Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, Brig. W. J. Home, Col. G. S. Stairs, Lt.-Col. L. P. P. Payan, Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy.

Viscount Alexander Lauds War Feats of Black Watch

Presentations Made to Officers At Annual Regimental Dinner

TRIBUTE to the distinguished part played by the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in two world wars was paid by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, in the course of an address at the annual regimental dinner and reunion, in the Bleury street armory on Saturday night. Lt.-Col. Frank M. Mitchell, E.D., regimental commander, was in the chair.

His Excellency, who received a tumultuous welcome from the large attendance which included all living former commandants, expressed his pride at being the guest of the regiment, and embarked on a speech dealing with some of the more confidential aspects of the war in the Mediterranean.

"I am sorry that you were not able to join with me in the campaign which eliminated Italy from the war," the Governor-General said. "But that was my loss, for when we were fighting in Italy you were engaged in North West Europe. There The Black Watch added lustre to the honors which you had already won elsewhere."

Presentations Made

Presentations were made to Brig. K. G. Blackader, D.S.O., M.C. and Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D., by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., in recognition of more than 25 years' service with the regiment in which they rose from subalterns to the highest rank.

Colonel Hutchison, in a brief address, pointed out that, with two wars having been waged in our generation, the length of service of recent commandants had stretched out to more than 30 years. "It is only fitting, therefore, that we should not let such an event as this pass without expressing the sincere appreciation and thanks of us all for everything that a retiring commandant has done for the regiment."

The regimental careers of Brigadier Blackader and Colonel Ibbotson had closely paralleled each other, the speaker noted. Both joined the regiment as young officers more than 30 years ago. They went overseas at the same time, and both had splendid records in the field, Brigadier Blackader being decorated, and Colonel Ibbotson being mentioned in dispatches.

When the late war was declared, both took a step down in rank to join the 1st Battalion and to go with it overseas. Both did outstanding service during the war.

In addition, Colonel Hutchison pointed out, the retiring officers were cousins and members of that remarkable family group which had given 20 members to the active strength of the regiment, four of whom became regimental commanders, while nine reached senior regimental rank.

Brigadier Blackader and Colonel Ibbotson both responded, and the former, in thanking the Governor-General pointed out that, at the start of the late war a former Governor-General, the late Lord Tweedsmuir, was a guest of the regiment, and spoke to them on the Black Watch family and the 200th anniversary of the founding of the regiment. Now, shortly after the close of the war, another Governor-General was their guest, one who they liked to think of as the senior field commander of the British Armies during the war.

Colonel Mitchell, in thanking the guests for their attendance, pointed out that among those present was Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.C., honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion, who was starting his 62nd year with the regiment.

The commanding officer reviewed the past year's activities of the battalion, and expressed appreciation of the work of RSM R. Diplock and Sgt. A. Parnell, the latter for his fine shooting, which had brought honor to the regiment.

The Governor General, was attended by Major Gen. H. F. G. Letson, his military secretary, and by Major Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., Air Vice Marshall F. S. McGill, C.B., and Brig. Guy Gauvreau, D.S.O,. aides-de-camp.

Among others present were Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment; Brig. W. J. Home, M.C., District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 4, Lt.-Col. L. P. P. Payan, O.B.E., E.D., representing the General Officer Commanding, Quebec Command; Major Gen. J. G. Ross, C.M.G., V.D., Major Gen. F. R. Phelan, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Major Gen W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O.; and Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, who brought the battalion home from the war.

Traditions followed at all Highland dinners were observed, the haggis party comprising Capts. N. T. Williamson, F. A. Heubach, Jack E. Catley, M. H. Cassils and D. W. Mitchell, M.C. and Lt. I. C. A. F. Tweedy. The snuff party was made up of Lieuts. R. C. Byers, W. P. W. Snodgrass and R. A. M. Smith. The pipers, under Pipe Major R. Hanna, who played during the evening, were handed their drinks in the regimental quaich cups, by Col. A. T. Howard, O.B.E., V.D. Capt D. J. McGovern was the mess president and Capt. N. E. G. H. Buch, vice president. Also assisting in the ceremonies was Lt. D. M. Culver RSM (WO 1) Jones was in charge of the band.

Guard of Honour from the 1st Bn. The Black Watch outside the British Embassy in Paris on the occasion of Mr Duff-Cooper's Investiture. Major David Sutherland, M.C., was in command, with Lieut. Peter Rea and C.S.M. Brander, M.M.

Five Nines and Whiz Bangs

By The Orderly Sergeant

THERE must be a lot o' the old gang left yet, for I've now collected quite a collection of notes commenting on the few observations I made anent the sailing of the first Canadian contingent to England, 'way back in October, 1914. I guess some of the old boys will hang on for quite a while yet. It's very encouraging to reflect that even now there are one or two veterans still in existence who fought in the American Civil War, which means that some of the old foot-sloggers of 1914-1918 are good for another forty-odd years yet !

* * *

About two years ago, being near the battlefield of Gettysburg, which is close to the Pennsylvania-Maryland Line, I made a trip to that historic spot. It was a bright summer day, just such a day, I imagine, as that on which the action at Gettysburg was fought 83 years ago. I motored to the village and there picked up a guide in the small village square, which is the starting point of the tour of the Gettysburg Battlefield, for the brawling engulfed the place and spread all round it.

One cannot help but be impressed by the manner in which the Americans take care of their historic monuments. The extensive Gettysburg area is just like a huge parkland — a bit marred, maybe, by the tremendous number of memorials that have been erected there. By marred, I mean confusing. They make it difficult to follow the progress of the battle from hour to hour, for within a radius of a few yards there might be half a dozen memorials, each one depicting events that took place on different days.

However, one can forget these things, for Gettysburg is one of these hollowed spots where causes are won and lost. The High Water Mark of the Confederate Army — the famous charge of General Picket's division — is clearly outlined. From that repulse the cause of the Southern States began to ebb, and the loss at Gettysburg was irretrievable.

* * *

That brings me to another American battlefield which I visited some years ago, and which I intend to visit again. It is one redolent of Scotland. I refer to the Battlefield of Ticonderoga, which lies close to Lake Champlain, about forty-odd miles below Plattsburg. (I think I'm correct in my distance).

Ticonderoga was fought on the 11th July, 1758. Now that's a long time ago. And where, you ask, does Scotland come in? Well, it comes in here. At Ticonderoga the regiment that distinguished itself by its hardihood, its fearlessness and its sacrifices was none other than the Black Watch. Like so many British battles this one was lost to the French due to perfectly ghastly incompetence on the part of the professional commanders — incompetence and stupidity. It makes sad reading from the British standpoint, but, undoubtedly, brilliant reading from the French.

The British commander was General James Abercrombie, and he was pitted against Montcalm, who, with 3,000 French regulars and some Canadian irregulars, soundly licked Abercrombie's 11,000 men, made up of British regiments and American provincials.

* * *

The Black Watch were thrown against the palisades several times — given the task of breaking through barriers of stakes and intertwined logs, with no other weapon than musket and bayonet. (They were still doing that sort of thing at Festubert and Givenchy, in May and June, 1915 !) Some of the Highlanders actually clambered over the barricades and got down on the other side, but the French quickly despatched them. After several hours of this sort of thing, Abercrombie decided to call it a day and he withdrew to the head of Lake George where, all the time, he had kept his artillery !

Next year Fort Ticonderoga was captured almost without loss when the British dragged a few guns up the slopes of Mt. Defiance, which overlooks the fort, and blew it into surrender.

However, all over the battlefield there are memorials, many of them to the officers and men of the Black Watch. As I said, it is a spot redolent of Scotland; and the American Historical Society of New York State sees to it that these sacred places are preserved.

Nestling along the base of the Adirondack Mountains, between Lake George and Lake Champlain, Ticonderoga is a fascinating place, one of surpassing loveliness. From time to time, when commemorative events have taken place there, the Royal Highlanders of Canada have sent detachments from Montreal. That regiment co-operates in a spirit of utmost friendliness with the American authorities in ensuring that the memory of the Black Watch, and the deeds of valiancy performed by the regiment at Ticonderoga nearly 190 years ago are fittingly preserved.

* * *

There is a tremendous attraction about these storied spots on this continent. Through my mind there run memories of "The Habitation" which has been reconstructed in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, and which now reminds Canadians of their own great heritage of history. The Habitation, whose architect was Samuel de Champlain, antedates the founding of Quebec and was the first permanent French settlement in Canada. Date of its construction is 1605.

Here was founded what has been termed the "first Rotary Club" — the "Order of Good Cheer", of which Mr. Andrew Merkel has written in such acceptable verse and in his book of that name. The Order of Good Cheer was instituted by Champlain in the winter of 1606-7. Marc Lescarbot, the historian of New France who was with that first settlement, says:

"Never at breakfast did we lack some savoury meat of flesh or fish, and still less at our mid-day or evening meals; for that was our chief banquet, at which the ruler of the feast or chief butler, whom the savages called Atoctegic, having had everything prepared by the cook, marched in, napkin on shoulder, wand of office in hand, and around his neck the collar of the order, which was worth more than four crowns; after him all the members of the order, carrying each a dish. The same was repeated at dessert, though not always with so much pomp. And at night, before giving thanks to God, he handed over to his successor in the charge the collar of the order, with a cup of wine, and they drank to each other."

So, all in all, the lads who braved the savages of Acadia — and here, may I emphasize to Milton Gregg that I mean the aboriginal inhabitants of Acadia, and not the undergraduates of the university of that name — the lads who braved the savages of Acadia didn't have too rough a time. The billets were good, if the reconstructed Habitation means anything; and, as you've read, the rations were *magnifique*.

"Aw, that's alright," you mutter belligerently, "but that was for the officers. How about the dear old rank-and-vile?"

Why bring that up?

The Orderly Sergeant.

Lord and Lady Alexander Attend First Ball in Montreal

More Than 2,000 Guests Present At St. Andrew's Society Function

ST. Andrew's Society of Montreal held its annual ball in the Windsor Hotel last night with an attendance of two thousand guests. The event, under Viceregal patronage, and traditionally viewed as the grand opening of Montreal's social season, enjoyed especial brilliance by virtue of the presence of His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount Alexander of Tunis, and Errigal, G.C.B., whose attendance, with that of Viscountess Alexander, marked his first appearance at a major society affair in the metropolis since assuming his duties as Canada's Governor-General.

The gathering, staged against a background of vivid color, diffused all the warmth and genial informality perennially associated with this function, instituted many decades ago by Scots in Montreal for the alleviation of the lot of their less fortunate fellowmen. The Royal Scottish Standard glowing from wall lights, the Cross of St. Andrew on flags and shields, the skir-r-l of the pipes, which are the haunting voice of "Caledonia, stern and wild," and the tartans of clans whose names are of the stuff of Scotland's proud and stormy history—to say nothing of the endless ropes of laurel, keynote of the decorative scheme—all were fused into one picture of kaleidoscopic brilliance.

It was a braw nicht. Everyone—and whole families were present—had a guid time. When the rigid formality of presentations was over, the guests relaxed and proceeded to enjoy themselves, taking their cue from Their Excellencies who entered whole-heartedly into the spirit of the occasion. Spotlighted in the proceedings was the group of eighty lovely debutantes, whose presentation to the Viceregal couple was the feature of the ball. In their picturesque frocks of snowy white, moulded with classic simplicity or enriched with shimmering silver lame or glinting rhinestones, they struck a happy note of youthfulness which pervaded the sartorial picture and supplied a foil for the black or vari-hued toilettes of maturer femininity. The prevalence of kilts and other uniforms, reminiscent of the last Great War and of "battles long ago" added to the scene that final romantic touch which quickens the heart beat and brings an extra sparkle to the eye.

Guests Presented

At half-past nine o'clock the Governor-General and Viscountess Alexander, who had previously honored Dr. A. D. Campbell, president of St. Andrew's Society, and Mrs. Campbell with their presence at dinner in the York Room, received the specially invited guests, the members of the ball committee and a few others. In the Viceregal party were: Major-General H. F. G. Letson, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., E.D., Secretary to the Governor-General, and Mrs. Letson, Captain Edson Sherwood, R.C.N., Senior Aide-de-Camp, and Mrs. Sherwood, Squadron Leader A. Tollemache, G.C., Aide-de-Camp, and Miss Bridget Vesey, lady-in-waiting. The honorary aides were: Air Vice-Marshal F. S. McGill, C.B., with Mrs. McGill, Major-General A. E. Walford, C.B., C.B.E., M.M., E.D., with Mrs. Walford, Brig. Guy Gauvreau, D.S.C., with Mrs. Gauvreau, and Capt. F. A. Price, O.B.E., V.D., R.C.N. (R), with Mrs. Price. His Excellency, in company with Lieut.-Col. Frank Mitchell, E.D., Commanding Officer of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, inspected the Black Watch Pipe Band, headed by Pipe Major Hanna.

Grand Parade

The Grand Parade into the ballroom then began, with the pipers in full regalia leading the way. First came the honorary A.D.C.'s: Major-General Walford, Air Vice-Marshal McGill, and Captain Price, with Mr. Delehanty; Squadron Leader Tollemache, A.D.C., and Capt. Edson Sherwood. Next were Their Excellencies, followed by Dr. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Maj.-General Letson and Miss Vesey, the Hon. J. A. Mackinnon and Mrs. Letson, His Worship Mayor Houde and Mrs. Houde Thouin, Major General and Mrs. E. J. Renaud, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Major General and Mrs. C. B. Price, Brigadier and Mrs. W. J. Home, Lieut. Comm. and Mrs. E. R. Earnshaw, Air Commodore and Mrs. W. W. Brown, Lieut. Col. Frank Mitchell and Mrs. Snyder, Mr. H. G. Norman, C.M.G., president of the St. George's Society, and Mrs. Norman, Mr. J. Austin Murphy, president of the St. Patrick's Society, and Miss E. Hart, Mr. John McGill, president of the Irish Benevolent Society, and Mrs. McGill, Mr. D. W. Roberts, president of the St. David's Society, and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Arthur Tremblay, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and Mrs. Tremblay, Capt. A. B. Proven, president of the Caledonia Society, and Mrs. Proven, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alderic Raymond, the Rev. David Scott and Mrs. Sherwood, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. W. MacLean, and Dr. and Mrs. Keith Hutchison, Mr. Randolph Churchill and Mr. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Dalglish, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. B. Mowat, Brig. W. C. Leggat and Mrs. A. E. Walford and Brig. J. B. Weir and Mrs. C. B Price..

Lovely Gowns

Her Excellency wore a gown of silver lame fashioned with a slight train, her ornaments being a diamond tiara, with diamond necklace and bracelets. She wore gold slippers and a spray of purple orchids on her shoulder.

Miss Vesey was in black mousseline de sole with pearls; Mrs. Letson in black lace and Mrs. Sherwood attired in turquoise blue lame. Mrs. A. D. Campbell in a draped gown of white crepe interwoven with silver threads, wore pearls and a tartan scarf, while Mrs. Keith Hutchison, O.B.E., chairman of the ball committee, in a model gown of navy blue faille with square neckline, the skirt showing back fullness, wore the MacDonald tartan and a shoulder spray of gardenias and heather.

As Viscount and Viscountess Alexander with their party assembled on the dais, the honored guests being grouped to the left, the huge throng stood at attention while the orchestra broke into the strains of the National Anthem. A fox trot followed, when their Excellencies glided onto the floor, and the ball began.

At half-past ten o'clock, the debutantes were piped into the ballroom for presentation to the Viceregal couple. After the pipers came Master Robert Andrew Caverhill Hutchison as a Highland page, in a MacDonald tartan and a Black Watch Glengarry, who presented a bouquet of deep red roses and heather, tied with Royal Stewart tartan ribbon, to Her Excellency. Mrs. H. M. Wallis and Mrs. Donald Dawes, sponsoring the debutantes, curtsied and took their places beside the page to the left of the dais, the debutantes then coming forward singly for presentation.

Following this the pipes struck up a lively skirl for the eightsome reel into which the participants entered with characteristic grace and abandon. The dancers taking part paraded into the ballroom, in groups of four, behind the pipers and led by Mr. John MacLean, their instructor, wearing a MacLean kilt.

Colorful Effect

The dominant feature of the ball room decorations was the Royal red dais posed against a huge Union Jack, flanked on either side by The Royal Scottish Standard and the Canadian Ensign. To right and left were tall standards holding huge spreading bouquets of pink Delight roses thrown into relief by masses of ferns and Scottish mountain laurel, emblem of many Highland clans. Deep blue curtains embossed with red lions rampart formed a background for the stage banked with pink roses, where Eddie Alexander and his orchestra played for the dancing and W. Moodie and his swing band provided music in the intervals. Against the balcony railing at the opposite end of the room a Scottish thistle and heather plaque was draped with St. Andrew's flags while centring the wall panels, outlined with laurel ropes, were lights glowing behind shields depicting the Royal Scottish Standard.

Prominently placed in Peacock alley, hung with laurel-draped tartan plaques, was the framed photograph of St. Andrew's Ball, held in the Windsor Hotel in 1878 when the Marquis of Lorne — then Governor-General of Canada, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise honored the occasion with their presence. Surmounting the mantel at the head of the Alley was a flag-bedecked picture loaned by The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, through the kindness of Lieut.-Col. Frank Mitchell, the subject being that of a piper in full war regalia going into action.

First Debutante Being Presented at B

Above pictures the first of over eighty presented to His Excellency Viscount General of Canada, and Her Excellency, at St. Andrew's Ball last night. She WELSFORD. In the group from left to MACKINNON, whose daughter was also CAMPBELL, president of the Society; VI VISCOUNTESS ALEXANDER, MRS. A MASTER ROBERT HUTCHISON, son past president of the Society, and Mrs. the bouquet of roses which Lady Alexan

...t Brilliant St. Andrew's Ball

...ghty ...ntes who were ...ount ...under, Governor- ...ency ...ntess Alexander, She... MISS VIRGINIA ...ft ... are; HON. J. A. ...also ...ed; DR. A. D. ...; VI...NT ALEXANDER, S. ... CAMPBELL and ...son ... Keith Hutchison, ...rs. ..., who presented ...exa... carrying.

Supper Served

Their Excellencies left the ball room at midnight. Supper was served at a quarter to one o'clock in the Rose Room where Dr. A. D. Campbell presided. Here the decorations were carried out with bronze chrysanthemums and laurel. Behind the head table and flanked with flags, was arranged a huge shield of the Canadian Coat of Arms, loaned for the occasion by McGill University.

At the psychological moment, headed by the pipers and led by R.S.M. R.N.C. Diplock, M.B.E., carrying a claymore, strode four stalwart warrant officers, bearing aloft that delicacy, dear to the heart of the Scot—and which none but a Scot can swallow—the haggis. Immediately following came a warrant officer, holding high in his right hand a bottle of Drambuie, the famous Scottish beverage, said originally to have been concocted from a secret formula for Bonnie Prince Charlie and manufactured by the same firm ever since. Arrived at the head table the haggis was cut by a dirk wielded by Dr. Campbell.

In the Green Room Dr. Keith Hutchison, past president of St. Andrew's Society performed this office, which was handled by Lieut.-Col. V. E. Traversy in the officers' mess in the York Room. Returning to the Rose Room the pipe band halted behind the chair of the president, who proposed their health in Gaelic, using a silver cup for the purpose, the pipers toasting his health and that of the King. This ceremony was repeated with Lieut.-Col. Mitchell participating, and successively, with Dr. Hutchison and Lieut.-Col. Traversy, in the other rooms.

At Head Table

Seated at the head table were: Captain A. B. Proven, Mrs. John McGill, Mr. Arthur Tremblay, Mrs. A. B. Proven, Mr. D. W. Roberts, Madame A. Tremblay, Mr. H. G. Norman, Mrs. W. W. Brown, Lieut.-Commander E. P. Earnshaw, Mrs. W. J. Home, Major-General C. B. Price, Lady Allan, Lt.-Col. C. W. MacLean, Mrs. C. Houde Thouin, Major-General E. J. Renaud, Mrs. A. D. Campbell, Hon. James Mackinnon, Mrs. H. F. G. Letson, Dr. A. D. Campbell, Mrs. E. J. Renaud, Mayor Houde, Mrs. C. W. MacLean Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mrs. Edson Sherwood, Rev. David Scott, Mrs. C. B. Price, Brig. W. J. Home, Mrs. E. P. Earnshaw, Air Commodore W. W. Brown, Mrs. S. A. Snyder, Col. F. N. Mitchell, Mrs. H. G. Norman, Mr. J. Austen Murphy, Mrs. D. W. Roberts, Mr. John McGill and Miss E. Hart.

At other special tables were: Major-General H. F. G. Letson, Miss Cecil MacDonald, Major-General A. E. Walford and Mrs. Walford, Major-General C. B. Price and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Air-Vice-Marshal McEwen and Mrs. McEwen, Captain Sherwood, A. V. M. F. C. McGill and Mrs. McGill, Sir William and Lady Hildred, Senator and Mrs. Raymond, Dr. and Mrs. Counsellor, Dr. and Mrs Collip, Mr. Randolph Churchill, Mr. Rhodes, Miss Mary Power, Mr. Gordon White, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dawes, Captain G. J. P. Hart and Major and Mrs. Weld.

Lent Patronage

Patrons and patronesses for the ball were: The Hon. Douglas Abbott, K.C., P.C., M.P., Minister of National Defence, and Mrs. Abbott; Col. the Hon. Colin Gibson, K.C., P.C., M.C., M.P., Minister of National Defence for Air, and Mrs. Gibson; Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., and Mrs. Renaud; Col. Sir Hugh Montagu Allan, C.V.D., E.D., and Lady Allan; Brig. W. J. Home, M.C., and Mrs. Home; Air Vice-Marshal F. S. McGill, C.B., and Mrs. McGill; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie; Mr. and Mrs. Ross McMaster; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., and Mrs. Clark-Kennedy; Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Dawes; the Hon. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne; Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson; Lieut.-Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., and Mrs. Fleming, M.B.E.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bonar, Col. H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., and Mrs. Wallis; Mr. and Mrs. George C. McDonald; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. W. Leggat, M.C., O.B.E., and Mrs. Leggat; Mr. and Mrs. T. McC. Hutchison; Miss Marjorie Caverhill; Mr. J. S. Douglas; Mr. Huntly R. Drummond; and Dr. and Mrs. Keith Hutchison.

On Committees

Members of the committee in charge of arrangements were: President, Dr. A. D. Campbell; vice-president, Lieut.-Col. C. W. MacLean; chairman of the ball committee, Mrs. Keith Hutchison, O.B.E.; chairman of the men's committee, Mr. K. W. Dalgish; chairman of the ladies committee, Mrs. A. D. Campbell; ex-officio, Dr. Keith Hutchison; secretary, Miss Mary Power.

Ladies committee: Tickets, Mrs. Murray Mather and Mrs. A. S. Fraser; debutantes, Mrs. H. M. Wallis and Mrs. Donald Dawes; publicity, Miss Patricia Gault; supper, Mrs. T. H. P. Molson; decorations, Miss E. Nicolson and Mrs. Herbert Parker; reels, Mrs. K. W. Dalgish; general, Mrs. N. Haller, Mrs. C. W. MacLean and Mrs. E. M. Weld.

Men's committee: Chairman, Mr. K. W. Dalgish; vice-chairman; Lt.-Col. R. B. Mowat and Brig. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., E.D.; Black Watch liaison, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Knox, M.B.E., and officers assisting, Capt. John Williamson, Capt. J. K. Neil, Capt. D. H. Rennie, Lieut. D. M. Culver, Lieut. J. B. D. Sutherland, music Brig. W. C. Leggat, D.S.O., and Mr. Alistair Fraser; photographic, Mr. Alistair Fraser; reels, Mr. John MacLean and Capt. J. K. Neil; public relations and press, Mr. Jack McBride and Maj. John Birks, M.B.E.; floor arrangements, RSM. R.C.N. Diplock, M.B.E.; hon. secretary, Capt. G. J. P. Hart.

LORD LYON KING OF ARMS, Thomas Innes of Learney, is supreme judge of all Scottish genealogies, determines precedence and succession of clan chiefs. His full accouterments include an appliquéd tabard (*under robe*), chain of o Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order and baton. Behind him is his personal

CASTLE, FIRST BUILT IN THE 11TH CENTURY, WHERE MACBETH SUPPOSEDLY MURDERED DUNCAN, NOW HOUSES THE 23RD BARON GLAMIS

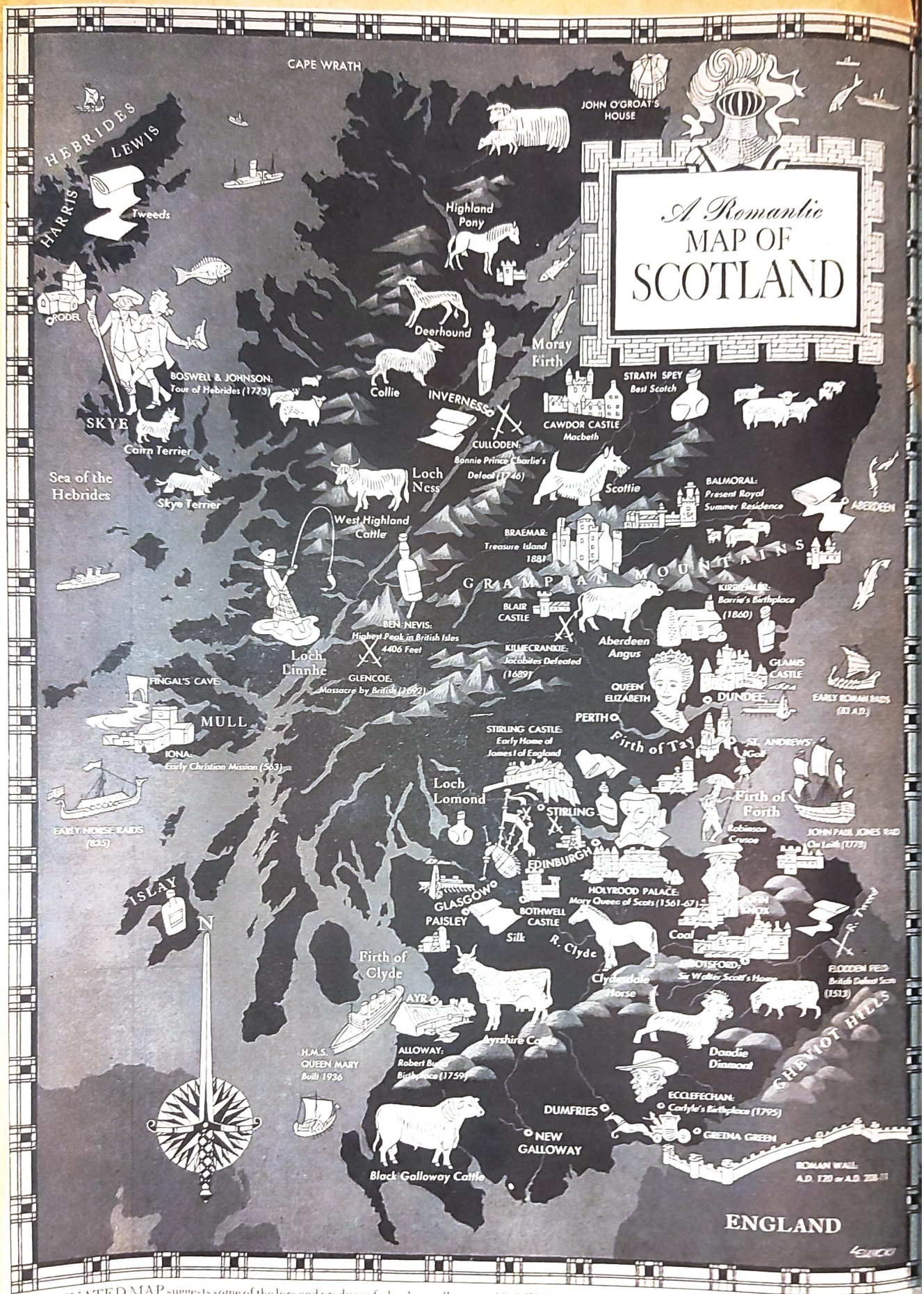
Scotland

Its present life is deeply colored by ancient glories

SCOTLAND with 30,410 square miles and 5 million people is a tiny portion of the earth's surface and population. Yet perennially the Scot has influenced the world far out of proportion to his national size. He has done this, most famously, by emigrating in large numbers to foreign lands. But whether he has gone abroad or stayed fast in his own rugged Highlands, the Scot has remained a man of rare parts, the distinctive product of his hard but beautiful country.

Many things account for Scotland's national character. From the days when quarreling Caledonian tribes, the Scots were rough and truculent, ready to fight themselves as "the auld enemy," England. England's repeated efforts to subjugate the Scots helped vein the Scottish personality with iron. The Scottish land itself is mostly bleak and forestless, slashed by rocky lochs (lakes or fiords) and glens (river valleys). Misty and chill, illuminated by a flickering, heatless sun, it invites the development of dour breeds, peat-reeky whisky and thrift.

Centuries of war gave the Scot a past more glorious than his present. The Scotland lives much in that past, retelling the old tales that begin in fury and end in massacre, singing the songs that have so melancholy a ring, venerating the ancient castles like Glamis (*above and right*), perpetuating clanism. All this has given the world Scotland, a strange and cheerful land, and the traditional Scot—dour, unbowed, unforgettable.



ILLUMINATED MAP suggests some of the lore and produce of a land actually smaller than the state of Indiana. Bagpipe marks the center of the bagpipe industry. Just above it is Stirling Castle, a favorite Stewart residence near which in 1297 Wallace whipped the British at Stirling Bridge. Glamis Castle is where ent Queen Elizabeth spent girlhood summers. Alexander Selkirk, on whose adv tures the novel *Robinson Crusoe* is based, came from Largo on the Firth of F

MACINNES

Macinneses, hereditary bowmen to the Macsimmons, originated in Morven, Fingal's land.

STEWART

This clan has several tartans. Above: Bonnie Prince Charlie wears Stewarts' royal tartan.

MACDONALD

Tartan of Macdonald of the Isles clan, here worn under mail, is a simple red and green.

MACPHERSON

The Macphersons are descended from a German tribe that emigrated to northern Scotland.

GRANT

This game-wise gillie (small boy) is a Grant, a northern clan which may date from 1160.

ROSS

A ptarmigan-hunting member of the Rosses wears his plaid in ancient half-belted style.

MACDUFF

Macduffs, one of whom conquered Macbeth in 1057, are traditionally dark or swarthy.

MACNAB

The Macnabs, once powerful, lost influence by unsuccessful rebellion against Robert Bruce.

MACNEIL

A sure-footed Highland garron (horse) carries a Macneil wearing trews—tight, tartan pants.

CHIEF OF THE CAMERONS

In Highland dress, Lochiel, chief of Clan Cameron, who is otherwise Colonel Sir Donald Walter Cameron of Lochiel, 70 years old, stands in the doorway of his hereditary castle at Achnacarry, Inverness.

BLACK WATCH PIPER

In full dress a piper of the famed Black Watch regiment pipes a pibroch at Perth Barracks.

The Clans

Ancient feudal spirit hangs on in Scotland

The Scottish product with which the Scots has most thoroughly familiarized the world is the tartan (*opposite page*), commonly miscalled plaid. Tartan is cloth bearing a pattern of overlayed checks in several bright colors, which is called the "sett." A plaid actually is the blanketlite piece of tartan worn over the shoulder. The age and Highland origin of tartans are not certain, but they are at least several hundred years old.

This makes them younger than the clans for which, as for certain regiments, they represent individual insignia. Scottish clanism is a survival, almost unmatched in current civilization, of the primitive tribalism on which the early Scottish society was built. Clan, or *clann*, literally means children, and a clan presumably represents the offspring of an ancient chief. The ancient chief owned his clan, both the tribal land and the people. This feudalism the Scots have continued long after it died out elsewhere. It still persists in surprising degree today. One of the most powerful of contemporary clan chiefs, traditional head of 14,000 Camerons, appears at left. He and many a lesser chieftain and laird remember and venerate the old traditions: that the Macduffs must always lead any royal attack in which they participate, that the Macdonalds of the Isles must be distinguished from the Macdonalds of Clanranald. These clannish observances are somewhat buttressed by Scottish law. A person who wears the crest of a clan of which he is not a member may be fined £8 6s 8d. But their main support and the central element in making Scotland what it is, is the Scot's own fierce loyalty to his kind and the perpetuation of his own traditions.

THE ARGYLL OR CAMPBELL MILITIA, 1745-6.

By Major I. H. Mackay Scobie, F.S.A.Scot., Late Seaforth Highlanders.
(Curator, Scottish National Naval and Military Museum.)

As a result of the Jacobite Rising of 1745, the Government delegated to Lord President Forbes of Culloden, and to Archibald, 3rd Duke of Argyll,[1] the respective tasks of raising Independent Companies of Highlanders and a Regiment of Militia. Those clans in the north loyal to the reigning King furnished the Independent Companies (18 in number). In the west Highlands, Major-General John Campbell of Mamore (who succeeded as 4th Duke of Argyll in 1761)[2] and his son, Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell,[3] formed the regiment of militia known as the "Argyll Highlanders," or "Argyllshire Regiment of Militia" (sometimes also called the "Campbell Militia"), from the clansmen and dependents of the Duke, whose patronymic in Gaelic was "MacChailein Mór" ("Son of Great Colin"), and who was the most powerful and influential chief in the Highlands.

The task of raising this corps was no easy one, for even in Argyllshire there was a certain amount of unrest. The Duke's extensive domains were occupied by others than Campbells and their septs, some of whom, although nominally under the Duke, followed their own chiefs, not a few of the latter being actively or passively Jacobites. Even such Campbell chieftains, or barons, as Campbell of Ardkinglas and Campbell of Lochnell declared for the Stewarts, and sought to bring out their men in support of the exiled dynasty.[4]

Recruiting for the new corps was, therefore, not very successful in some parts of the county, where the recruiting officers met with veiled hostility. In the island of Mull, the MacLeans refused to join up, and Campbell of Airds[5] got no recruits there "excepting those that were Campbells." The other isles were no better or, as in the case of Tiree, worse. Here Archibald Campbell of Barnacarry was forbidden to raise any men, the islanders presenting a united front. In his report on his failure, he stated: "They told me that if I would not immediately desist I would soon repent it. The best capitulation I could get was to leave the island by the first fair wind."

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[1] Succeeded to his brother John, the famous soldier and Field-Marshal, in the Dukedom in 1743. He was an eminent lawyer, and held various high offices in the Scottish administration. His authority in the North had been somewhat curtailed by the revival of the Scottish Secretaryship in 1742. He had continually pressed on the Government the importance of arming the Whig clans, in which category his own held most important place, both as to numbers and extent of territory occupied; and again referred to the subject in a letter to the Scottish Secretary in August, 1745, enclosing a very accurate report as to the movements of Prince Charles.

[2] He was A.D.C. to John, Duke of Argyll, in 1715 and 1716. Became Colonel of the 21st, or Royal Scots Fusiliers, in 1738. Commanded a brigade at Dettingen, 1743. Appointed Major-General in 1744. Accompanied his regiment home from the continent, landing in the Thames on 4th November, 1745. Set out for Argyll, reaching Inverary on 21st December, to take command of the militia and levies of that county. Also commanded all the Government forces and garrisons in the West of Scotland. Promoted Lieutenant-General in 1747. Colonel of the Scots Greys, 1752. Appointed Governor of Limerick, 1761. Died in 1770. His humane behaviour, after Culloden, was in marked contrast to some others highly placed.

[3] He was also a Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Loudoun's Highlanders. Became a General and commander-in-chief of the Forces in Scotland. Succeeded his father as 5th Duke of Argyll in 1770. Died in 1806. His wife was the celebrated beauty, Elizabeth Gunning. In 1745 he was aged 22. It is said that his moderation, during the '45, was frowned upon by certain high authorities, and for a time adversely affected his later military career.

[4] The Jacobites had planned to capture the Duke of Argyll while on his way from Roseneath to Inverary, in the middle of August, 1745, but he was informed of the plot by his clansmen, and instead went to Edinburgh until it was safe to return to Inverary Castle.

[5] He was Steward to the Duke of Argyll in Mull and Morvern.

MY PHYSIQUE STILL HAS THOSE BOYISH LINES!
WILL GLADLY GIVE YOU TEN YEARS —KYUK-KYUK!
GUY WHO ORDERED ASPARAGUS AND LEFT THE WAITER A TIP —KYUK-KYUK!
12-13 COPR. 1946 BY NEA SERVICE, INC. T. M. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CAN A GOOSE SMILE?

PARENT REGIMENT TO RECEIVE CADETS

Highland Battalion to March Into Black Watch Armory February 17

Returning to their original parent regiment by which they were organized in 1889, the Highland Cadet Battalion will march into the armory of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) to the skirl of pipes on February 17, to be welcomed by Lt.-Col. F. M. Mitchell, E.D., regimental commandant.

The Cadet Battalion, whose name will probably be changed to The Black Watch Highland Cadet Battalion, will find the parent reserve battalion drawn up in the armory to greet them. Led by the Black Watch Regimental Pipe Band, the Cadet Battalion will be commanded by Maj. A. M. Dewar, cadet commandant, and the adjutant, Capt. E. Sproston.

Following the welcoming address, Maj. Dewar will turn over his command to Maj. W. A. Wood, formerly lieutenant-Colonel on active service, and two other ex-overseas officers.

Maj. Fred Lydon, adjutant of the 5th Btn., Royal Scots, the former designation of the present regiment, organized the Highland Cadet Battalion 58 years ago, with the approval of Lt.-Col. Frank Caverhill, then officer commanding the 5th Royal Scots in Montreal.

For the first 10 years of their existence the cadets wore the badge of the Royal Scots but it was afterwards decided that the corps would be an independent unit, with their own special badge, and act as a feeder to all the militia units in this district.

Some 40 members of the corps served with the Canadian contingent in the South African war and 480 cadets and ex-cadets served in the First Great War, many with the Black Watch. A great number also served in the recent war.

In 1891 H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught presented a flag for competition among the cadet corps and it was won by the Highland cadets in 1897 and is still in their possession.

FINE SYMBOLS OF SERVICE PRESERVED

There is a great depth of meaning to the ceremony that will be performed tomorrow at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, when the colors of the 2nd Battalion of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada will be deposited for safekeeping. It will be an occasion of particular significance because the battalion, disbanded by the recent regulations of the Department of Defence, has thus closed its history.

And the history that is closed is long and glorious. The 2nd Battalion existed from 1906 to 1946. In the First World War it was the 42nd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and went through some of the finest victories and severest sufferings of the campaigns in Europe. In the Second World War it was a reserve battalion, though made an active unit for a year and a half for service in Canada. Now that its history has been ended, its colors, the symbols of its achievements, are to be placed in the church which has traditional associations with the regiment.

In the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul hang the regiment's original colors which were presented by Her Excellency Lady Monck, wife of the Governor General of Canada, in the year 1862. So it is that in the soft light and quiet atmosphere of this church the colors of the 2nd Battalion of The Black Watch will be preserved with reverence, symbolizing the spirit of the unit whose service is done but whose record remains with honor.

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THE BLACK WATCH MUSEUM

The Museum is now housed at the Art Gallery in George Street, Perth, and is looked after by Colonel Rusk.

Mr Wilson, late of the 1st and 6th Battalions, also comes down every Sunday from Pitlochry to assist.

On February 12th, General N. McMicking, officiating for the Colonel of the Regiment, declared the Museum open.

In a short speech he pointed out what a suitable site Perth was for the Regimental Museum, and gave some details of the Regiment during the war. He also thanked the Lord Provost, the Town Clerk, and the officials of the Art Gallery for having granted the Museum the use of the Art Gallery, and for their kindness and assistance.

The Officers' Mess of the Depot were kind enough to provide tea for those who attended the opening.

"Five Shillings a Day and a Black Servant"

This was the cry of the recruiting sergeant of the 73rd Highland Regiment (later the 2nd Bn. Black Watch) some 150 years ago.

Even to-day it sounds a good proposition. It's not surprising that many lads "of spirit and true courage" threw in their lots with the glorious 73rd, then serving in India.

One of the original recruiting posters can be seen in The Black Watch Museum.

The Museum was formerly in the Officers' Mess at Queen's Barracks, Perth, and then attracted only members of the Regiment. The collection was moved to its new home to make it accessible to the general public.

The exhibits trace the history of Scotland's most famous fighting force through two centuries.

Made in Glasgow

Representative of the year 1725, when Independent Companies (forerunners of the Highland Regiment) were formed all over the Highlands, is a sword with a pierced and fluted basket hilt of brass. On the knuckle bow is a circular die stamp bearing the arms of the City of Glasgow, with the initials of the craftsman—one Robert Craig—on the under side of the quillon. The sword was gifted by Colonel T. W. S. Graham, of Radnock House, Port of Menteith, and belonged to one of his ancestors who served with the Independent Companies.

At the other end of the line is a new arrival not yet on public view. It is a Chindit outfit, worn by a member of the Regiment who served under General Wingate in Burma in the late war. Jungle green, devoid of all semblance of "spit and polish," it provides a striking contrast to the feather hats, scarlet tunics, and buckled shoes of former cam-

Re-opening of the Black Watch Museum

Gen. McMicking, Lt.-Col. Holt and Col. Rusk admiring a statuette held by Mr Wilson.
[By courtesy of the *Perthshire Advertiser*

Five Nines and Whiz Bangs

By The Orderly Sergeant

IT'S extraordinary that just a few minutes before reaching greedily for the Old Mill here, I picked up a copy of the Australian ex-servicemen's magazine, "Reveille". Now, you'd say there isn't much extraordinary in that; but wait. The issue I got hold of was for May, 1938 — so I'd hung on to the thing for nine years.

Turning the pages idly I came to Page 27, and there in a box at the right-hand top of the page was a verse credited to "René de la B Girouard".

* * *

I imagine there could be only one René de la B. Girouard, and that was our old pal who died about 1940, here in Ottawa. Apparently René, who was a bit of a philosopher, had been ruminating over the uses to which man in all ages had put the humble fragment of "flint." And as a result of his meditations he produced this "pome", which found its way to "Reveille", published at Sydney, Australia:

" 'Tis extraordinary, when one comes to think
In terms of long ago,
How the relics of a bygone time
Appear anew, in this modern show.
When our prehistoric, stone-age sires
Made their kill, with spear and bow,
They used a flint to cook their meat,
And a flint to down their foe.
While I, their modern counterpart,
Spin my lighter to a glow,
And repeat the act that Odin did,
Many thousand years ago "

* * *

Mr. Q. N. Sommervell of Winnipeg has some interesting addenda to the storied observations on Marshal Wade which adorned this page on two occasions recently. Mr. Sommervell remarks on the General as a road-builder and assures us that his "rock roads and stone bridges still hold up."

I've never visited the Scottish Highlands, and consequently have never enjoyed travelling along the highways produced by the general's labours — I mean, of course, produced by the labours of the troops under the general's command, for I can't imagine Field Marshal Wade getting down to the job of hoisting a spot of gravel with a pick-and-shovel.

My correspondent links these up with the organization of the Black Watch, which succeeded the "Red Watch". I take it that the latter was so named because of the scarlet jackets worn by the soldiery. The Bostonians, prior to the American Revolution, called them the "lobster backs!" However, since a lobster is green until its boiled, it's hard to see just where the connection would be — unless, of course, the implication is that the troops in those days were usually boiled! (If you know what I mean.)

* * *

In the Highlands there were, apparently, some rather loose conceptions anent the sacredness of private property. It seems that it was quite fashion for the MacLeods to pinch the kye from the MacMutchkins; and that day was lost when the Greggs failed to come home with a flitch of bacon snaffled from the rafters of the Isaacs.

King George decided to stamp out that sort of thing. He raised several companies of troops from among the noble scions of the top-drawer families in the Highlands — and I'm mentioning no names this time, knowing just how easy it is to get in wrong at this point. He kilted them in a tartan which, according to Mr. Sommervell, "was dark, and said to be the Campbell tartan with the yellow taken out. And the Black Watch, later to be regimented into the British Army, was formed."

* * *

Major "Eddie" Holland, V.C., sends me one from Cobalt.

During World War I, he writes, when the British adopted conscription a young draftee on leave entered a train compartment wherein was seated an old gentleman. After a while, the O. G. asked the troop how he liked the Army.

"I 'ates it," snorted the unwilling warrior. "Blinkin' well 'ates it."

Three months ago, he added, he'd been going his own way merrily. No worries. Lotsa grub. 'Aving a fine time. Then "they" conscripted him, gave him a uniform, a rifle, b'y'net, an' a Regimental Number — Five 'unnerd an' fawty-five.

"They tykes me on route marches, mykes me fo'm fours, fo'm two-deep, right fo'm, lef' fo'm. Cookhouse fatigue. Barrack-room fatigue. Guard mounting, Picket — wot a life!

"Then, one Sunday, I'm on Church Parade. I'm listenin' to the padre; an' when he's finished wiv 'is sermon he shouts — 'An' now, we'll sing 'ymn No. 545. Five-forty-five — art thou weary, art thou languid?"

"Well," continued the draftee. "I 'appened to be feelin' a bit orff that mawnin', so, o' course, bein' asked if I was a-weary an' languid, wot did I do but speaks up.

"I shouts: 'You're blinkin well right, I am,' an' at that along comes the Company Sa'nt Majah. Yes, sir, off they take me into the clink. Seven days C.B."

* * *

Yes, sir. Wot a life! A guy couldn't even give a civil answer to a civil question in the army without bein' "crimed." A-well, that's the way of the world.

Mr. Charles Gould of Senlac, Sask., enclosing a clipping from the *Irish Times*, comments, apropos its contents, that "they did things better in ye olde days!" Here it is:

"Flim research workers, striving for authenticity in film now being made in Hollywood about early American life, discovered a law of the colonies, passed in 1763. The law forbids women to obtain husbands 'under false pretences", and reads:

"All women of whatever age, rank or profession, or degree who shall impose upon, seduce, or betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects, by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, bolstered hips or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misstances, shall be null and void."

The Orderly Sergeant.

BLACK WATCH COLOR CEREMONY: The colors of the 2nd (42nd) Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, now disbanded with only the 1st Battalion remaining in service, are shown above (left) being carried up the aisle of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the regimental church, by **Capt. W. Mitchell, M.C.,** and **Lt. R. Byers.** They were piped up to the chancel by **Pipe-Maj. R. Hannah** and **Cpl. F. Hinton.** The colors were handed to Hon. Capt. Rev. R. J. Berlis, former overseas chaplain and minister of the church, by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, officer commanding the regiment. The colors were deposited in the church for safekeeping along with many other standards of the regiment at the right. **Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy** (right), officer commanding the Black Watch, leaves the regimental church, accompanied by **Capt. J. Catley,** adjutant.

Glowing Ceremony Marks Placing Of Black Watch Colors in Church

While the dim afternoon light shone through the magnificently colored Black Watch chancel window of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul yesterday, the colors of the (42nd) Btn. of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, now disbanded, were reverently placed in the regimental church for safekeeping.

Piped up the aisle by regimental pipers, the colors were carried by Capt. W. Mitchell, M.C., and Lt. R. Byers to the foot of the Holy Table where Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, officer commanding the regiment, handed them to Hon. Capt. Rev. R. J. Berlis, former overseas chaplain and minister of the regimental church, for blessing.

While his khaki-clad and kilted congregation, and many civilians, stood with bowed heads, Padre Berlis, his service ribbons bright on his black vestments, leaned over the prone banners with outstretched arms and invoked God's blessing.

In his address of "Signs of Life," Rev. Berlis reminded his listeners that no army service should last more than 10 minutes and if it did, the padre must look out for trouble. But, he continued, he wanted to tell briefly what the ceremonies of the colors meant.

He pointed out that the walls of the church were hung with the standards of the regiment, that the chancel window was known as the Black Watch window and that the walls were engraved with the names of the heroic dead and said that the colors of the old 42nd Battalion had now come home. He declared it would be sheer impertinence for a man as young as himself to pay tribute to a regiment whose heroic gallantry was engraven on the minds of all Canadians.

"Men have set up banners throughout the ages," he said. "Crusaders put red crosses on their shields and followed them in their long search for the Holy Sepulcher. When men fought face to face in the Middle Ages, they placed their banner in a central spot and if it were captured, they surrendered. Those were their signs of life."

He told them of the story of the late King Christian of Denmark who told the Nazi invaders to take down the swastikas they had raised on Danish public buildings. When they refused he said, "A soldier will take them down." At their reply that the soldier would be shot, he answered calmly, "I will be that

figures of Andrew, Paul and a crusader, representing the courage of their times, and a "Black Watch laddie" representing the courage of ours.

"Down the aisles of this church walk your immortal comrades," he concluded, "and that window is a sign of your association with that gallant band. We dare not break faith with those who died—those are signs of life."

The mournful wail of the Lament echoed through the vaulted church as Pipe-Maj. R. Hannah paraded slowly across the front of the chancel and back and passed down a long corridor leading to the rear with the chant dying slowly away. Following, Bugle-Sgt. F. Barber sounded the Last Post and Reveille.

Assisting in the colorful ceremony was Hon. Capt. Rev. E. Cecil Royle, also a former Black Watch overseas chaplain and now minister of St. James' Church, Hudson Heights, Que., the Kirk Session of the church, and H. M. Lloyd and the church choir leading in the ministry of music.

The ceremony, in which the colors bearing the battle honors: Mount Sorrel, Flers-Courcelette, Vimy 1917, Passchendaele, Canal du Nord, Somme 1916, Arras 1917-18, Ypres 1917, Amiens and the Pursuit to Mons were hung with other standards of the regiment, climaxed the annual church parade of the Black Watch during which Maj.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., took the salute on Sherbrooke street in front of the United Services Club.

With Gen. McCuaig at the saluting base were Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, Brig. K. G. Blackadar, Brig. W. J. Home, Col. I. L. Ibbotson, Col. P. P. Hutchison and Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie. The parade, led by the pipe and brass bands and commanded by Col. Traversy, marched from the Bleury street armory north to Sherbrooke, west past the saluting base to the church, and returned by the same route. Also taking part in the parade and service was the Black Watch Association, led by Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeld, newly-elected president.

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

MONTREAL'S CHURCHES AND MINISTERS 50 YEARS AGO

Today we again take pleasure in presenting reminiscences from Rev. Dr. William Dunn Reid of Westmount. In today's article Dr. Reid recalls the churches and ministers of Montreal in other times, drawing upon the memories of nearly half a century spent in this city in the active ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Reid has kindly consented to prepare a second and concluding article upon churches and ministers, which will appear in this column next Saturday.

Giants in Those Days

There were indeed giants in those days in our pulpits and theological colleges. Dr. MacVicar, a splendid teacher and preacher, headed the Presbyterian College. Dr. Douglas, who was rated as the finest orator in Montreal, although wholly blind, was principal of the Wesleyan College, and Drs. Barbour and Henderson guided the destinies of the Congregational and Episcopal colleges respectively.

In the Anglican pulpits Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Carmichael and Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Baldwin were the great orators of the Anglican Church.

In the Methodist Church Dr. James Henderson, of St. James, and Dr. Sparling, of Dominion Church, were the outstanding men. In the Baptist and Congregational denominations, Dr. Hinson and Dr. Silcox were the great preachers.

In the Presbyterian denomination, as a great preacher, a great rugged Scot, with a bass voice like thunder, James Barclay, of St. Paul's Church, was perhaps the outstanding man. He had a fine sense of humor.

Well do I remember his telling me about a young lady of his congregation who was marrying a young man in Canon Ellegood's church, St. James the Apostle. The wedding was to be in St. Paul's Church and the good Canon was to assist. Barclay said, "Canon Ellegood called me up and asked me if he might bring his surplice for the occasion," and I replied, "Gee, man, you can bring your night shirt if you like."

Dr. A. B. MacKay was a fine preacher but a regular doctrinal pugilist in theology. In 1894 Dr. B. Fay Mills, a celebrated American Evangelist, preached for a month in St. James Methodist Church and created a tremendous stir in church circles. Over 3,000 professed conversion in the services. After he left the city Dr. MacKay preached a great sermon in which he denounced the doctrines of the Evangelist as tending to Unitarianism.

The sermon was printed in the press and made a great sensation. Letters of abuse, some of them signed and many of them anonymous, poured in on him and the press. However, Dr. MacKay turned out to be right in his diagnosis, as Dr. Mills afterwards forsook the Trinitarian position and joined the Unitarian Church. Later, he came back to his old position, acknowledged his error and again preached an Evangelical Gospel with great power until he died.

Dr. MacKay was a fine Bible Class teacher. For many years every Saturday evening he addressed a class of Sunday School teachers, when he taught the teachers how to teach the Sunday School lesson on the Sunday. The spacious Sunday School hall of old Crescent street Church (now unfortunately burned to the ground) would be filled to the door with teachers of all denominations in the city.

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The Blue Book

Dr. Robert Campbell, of St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church, was what we might call a legal mentor. He was the one who kept all presbyteries, synods and assemblies straight if they veered from the regulations as laid down in the "Blue Book." He was quick to resent any criticism and was always ready to defend his positions.

Well do I remember an amusing incident in which he figured. It was in the Ministerial Association when Dr. Campbell had given a paper on "How to reach the unchurched masses." After he had finished his address, an old Highland Minister, named King, then Minister of St. Mark's Church, arose and said with a strong Gaelic accent, "Well, it was a pretty good paper, but the great reason why the masses are not reached is because of an unconverted ministry, 90 per cent of all the men in our pulpits are not converted at all."

Dr. Campbell angrily jumped to his feet and said, "Mr. President, that is a ridiculous statement. It is not true." "Well," said the good Highlander, "you have made a good many statements in your address that are not true either." "Mr. President, I will not listen to such stuff," said Dr. Campbell. "Well, what will you do?" "I will go out," was the quick reply. "Well, you can go out," was the deliberate rejoinder. About that time the President called the two wrathful contestants to order.

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'Laddie, I Forgive'

The writer of this article once had a "run in" with Dr. Hill, of St. Andrew's Church, which resulted in considerable amusement. In a sermon, I had condemned the Drill Hall as a place that was teaching young men to be drunkards because of the treating habit on the part of the officers after drills and parades.

It got into the press and Dr. Hill then took up the subject in an after-dinner speech at a military banquet, as he was the Chaplain of the "Black Watch" at the time. He ridiculed my sermon and said, "This young man must have either been seeking for a cheap notoriety or seeing double when he made such statements."

He told the story of the boozy man who upon coming home was presented with his new-born boy and declared there were two. He saw double.

This brought forth a fiery reply from myself as the preacher of the sermon, in which he said, "When I preached the sermon I never thought it would be heard of outside the walls of my church but when I do wish to seek for a cheap notoriety, I will join one of the city corps, act as Chaplain to it, make after-dinner speeches and drink my Scotch Whiskey along with the rest and, as for seeing double, that, as the reverend gentleman well knows, will follow as a natural consequence."

For a time there was a great sound and fury among Drill Hall circles and letters poured in on me abusing me, and there were many letters in the Daily Witness on both sides. It was even reported that I was to be arrested. However, after a time it died down.

Twelve years later, Dr. Hill gave an address in the Ministerial Association, of which I was the president at the time, on "The Minister's Use of Wit and Humor." Among other things he said, "I once got into a terrible mess trying to be humorous at a military banquet. My speech was reported. It was a reply to a sermon preached by a young man on 'The Dangers of the Drill Hall.' Then there appeared a most fiery reply which made all my remaining hairs stand on end and the writer of it was our genial president." As he said this, he laid his hand on my shoulder.

After he was through I arose and said, "I have always been ashamed of that letter. When I wrote it I did not know Dr. Hill to be the fine genial gentleman he is, and I now wish to apologize most sincerely for it." Dr. Hill turned and shook my hand and said, "It is all right, my laddie, I forgive it."

And all the brethren had a good laugh over it. Dr. Hill and I were firm friends to the day of his death.

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The Wedding Fee

The Rev. James Fleck, of Knox Church, was a very gentle kindly soul. He once told me of a rather amusing experience. He had married a very stylish couple from the U.S.A., who were going to tour Europe on their honeymoon. After the ceremony, the groom handed him an envelope and departed. Handing the envelope to Mrs. Fleck, as all good ministers do after a wedding, she was astounded to see it only contained cut tobacco. They had a good laugh over it and forgot it. Two or three months later, the same man loomed up again and said, "What was in that envelope I gave you the day you married us?" When Dr. Fleck replied, "Cut tobacco," the man said, "I always cut enough tobacco to do me for the day in the morning and put it into an envelope. That day I had in my breast pocket with it another envelope containing a cheque for you and I gave you the wrong envelope. So here it is now." And he handed him a fine liberal fee, which, of course, rejoiced the heart of Mrs. Fleck.

Lt.-Col. Traversy | Major Smith | Major Boswell | Major Stikeman | Major Bourne | Major Knox | Major MacDougall

UP THE HACKLE: The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada last night started intensive training for the coming season. The unit is particularly fortunate in that it has a complete complement of experienced officers for its reserve battalion. Among those leading the Highlanders to new peacetime heights are, left to right: Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, commanding officer; Maj. A. F. Smith; Maj. A. P. Boswell; Maj. W. J. C. Stikeman, M.B.E.; Maj. J. G. Bourne; Maj. J. W. Knox, M.B.E.; and Maj. R. R. MacDougall

SGT.-MAJ. HANNAH QUITS BLACK WATCH

Was Pipe Major for 37 Years —Battalion Has Fine Turnout for New Season

Pipe Maj. Robert Hannah, well-known Canadian musician, last night retired from the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

Pipe Maj. Hannah, who has led the Black Watch pipe band in every province of Canada, and in half a dozen countries in the 37 years he has been its mentor, closed his career as Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, officer commanding, ordered him to "fall out." Pipe Maj. J. Hinton, himself a veteran of more years than most of the company commanders, was ordered to take over.

The Black Watch opened its new season with a parade far outstripping the most optimistic hopes of its officers. The parade strength was something more than 290, a record for a post-war reserve infantry battalion parade.

Announcement was also made by Col. Traversy of the pending retirement of RSM Ralph Diplock. He will be replaced by RSM J. G. Turnbull, Col. Traversy announced. The handing-over ceremony will take place later this month.

The Black Watch this year will stress company, rather than wing training. There will be shooting teams and competitions, sports teams and inter-company events, softball and skiing. It is hoped to have at least 75 men out each week-end the figure which was reached last year.

Regiment Fortunate

The Black Watch is singularly fortunate in its peace-time program of rebuilding the battalion in that it has an officer commanding and six majors who saw overseas service.

Col. Traversy joined the unit at the outbreak of war, went forward as a reinforcement officer to the first battalion in the United Kingdom, was company commander of 'D' Day, wounded, and led his battalion in Germany before V-E Day.

Maj. W. J. C. Stikeman, M.B.E., former lieutenant-colonel, proceeded to U.K. with the first battalion and later served on the headquarters staff. Maj. J. G. Bourne, another former lieutenant-colonel, also went to Britain with the first battalion, and then served with the Special Service Force in Italy.

Another former lieutenant-colonel, now Maj. J. W. Knox, M.B.E., went overseas with his unit and then served as a staff officer, among other posts.

Maj. R. R. MacDougall, a Black Watch officer at the war's outbreak, was with the Armored Corps in Northwest Europe. Maj. A. P. Boswell went far afield. Joining the First Battalion on the outbreak of war, he served as company commander of the First Battalion, and then was seconded to the British Army. He served in India and Burma with British units.

Maj. A. F. Smith was a "Canloan" officer who joined up as a warrant officer at the outbreak. He was wounded in Germany with a British unit.

Montreal Military Units Launch Recruiting Campaigns This Month

For the first time since the end of the Second World War, Montreal military units are opening an all-out recruiting campaign this month.

Commanding officers of the reserve sections of the militia said yesterday that Ottawa's policy is still nebulous as to Canada's peacetime army. One section is all for thorough training of miniscule units as a basis for wartime mobilization, the opposite is for bringing as many potential soldiers as possible into the army.

In the meantime, local army units are competing to sign up every possible man, and preparing for the winter as attractive training programs as possible.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada and headquarters company, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (3rd Division) held opening nights last evening. Regiment de Maisonneuve started a week ago, and the 15th Armored Regiment (6th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars) have been working out, off and on, all winter.

Of the artillery, the following units have announced opening dates at their Craig Street Drill Hall: 34th Field, October 2; 70th Survey, September 18; 51st Heavy Anti-Aircraft October 1; 37th Field, September 29; 2nd Medium Regiment, September 29.

Regiment de Maisonneuve will begin activity at the same armory this month.

Headquarters Engineers, 3rd Division, will commence activities as soon as their Westmount Barracks have been renovated.

At the same barracks the 4th Field Company Engineers and the 16th Field Company of the same arm will gather as soon as possible, probably about September 22.

Fusiliers de Mont Royal are scheduled to open their season October 1, and the 3rd Division Royal Canadian Army Service Corps tonight. This evening is also scheduled opening for No. 3 Company, Royal Canadian Army Dental Corps. The 6th and 9th Field Ambulance units will hold their autumn re-unions this month, as will No. 49 Casualty Clearing Station. The 20th Light Field Ambulance will reconvene as a unit September 12, the Canadian Grenadier Guards September 24 and the Universite de Montreal's C.O.T.C. late this month.

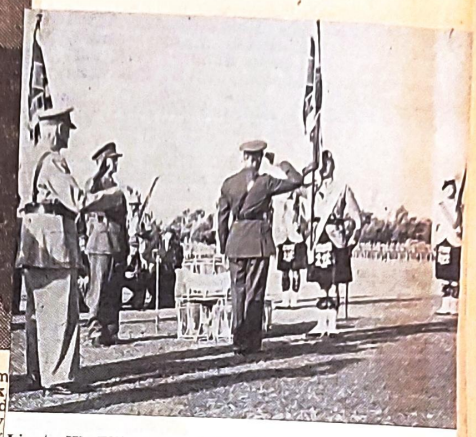
Tonight is the scheduled reunion evening for the Royal Montreal Regiment at their Westmount Armory, and the 4th Infantry Divisional Signals will gather September 23.

Victoria Rifles start their training program September 17, and the 51st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery October 7.

Second Corps Headquarters Signals begins September 18. The 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars will continue stressing cadet training, and opens its parades for all sections September 10.

Black Watch officers at Delhi. L. to R.—Major Walker, Sir Arthur Wauchope, H.E. The Viceroy, Major the Hon. A. Wavell and Capt. Burnaby-Atkins.

WATCH CHANGE-OVER: Officers of the ...tch are seen here at a special ceremony ...in which two retirements were effected ...ange-over to their replacements marked. ...own are: R.Q.M.S. T. Sim, D.C.M. (left) ...ds retiring R.Q.M.S. J. E. L. Emo, E.M. (right); R.S.M. A. Turnbull, D.C.M. (second from left) who replaces retiring R.S.M. R. Diplock, M.B.E. (second on right). The party was received in the officers' mess by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy commanding officer (third from left) and Brig J. B. Weir who stands beside him.



Lieut. W. Ellison receiving the King's Colours from His Majesty the King on 31/3/47 on behalf of the 1st Bn. Transvaal Scottish. In rear of His Majesty is Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, O.M., P.C., C.H., K.C., D.T.D. The escorts for the colours were Sgts. J. A. Buckler and I. B. Gray.

...ck Watch group at the wedding of the Hon. Felicity Wavell. L. to R. (sitting)—...M. Lord Wavell and Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope. Standing (l. to r.)—Pipe-Major ...derson, Major Nigel Noble, Major Archie Wavell, Major David Walker, Major Jack Monteith, Capt. Freddie Burnaby-Atkins and L/C. Peacock.

Military Band—Guard of Honour for Viscount Mountbatten.

...batten,

paigns. This is the first item of the late war to be acquired by the museum.

Other uniforms include those worn by Major-General A. G. Wauchope ("Red Mick"), famous commander of the Highland Brigade in South Africa, who was killed at Magersfontein in 1899.

Pride of place goes to the case containing the uniform presented to King George V. when he became Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. On his death it was returned on permanent loan by King Edward VIII. and Queen Mary.

Another exhibit of recent times is an urn containing earth from Brittany and Picardy, commemorating the relief of the French by The Black Watch in 1915. Mixed with it is earth from Aberfeldy, where the Highland Regiment was formed in 1739. A similar urn is deposited in the Church of Folgoet, in Brittany as a symbol of Celtic fraternity.

Colonel A. V. Holt, now in charge of the Depot Party at Queen's Barracks, founded the Museum in 1924. Later he handed over its administration to Colonel Rusk, who was largely responsible for its reconstitution in 1934. The late Lieut.-General Sir A. R. Cameron, then Colonel of the Regiment, who performed the opening ceremony, appointed Major-General A. H. Marindin, of Fordel, as president of the Museum.

Obvious choice as curator was Major William Fowler, former recruiting officer at Perth, who had long taken a keen interest in the Museum, and possessed a wealth of information about its contents.

During the five years before the war he improved and extended the collection, and it was a sad man who, in 1939, had to arrange for the storage of the exhibits for the duration. Major Fowler did not live to see their return, but the Museum as it exists to-day is a fitting monument to his efforts.—Acknowledgments to the *Evening Telegraph*.

LIST OF REGULAR OFFICERS OF THE BLACK WATCH.

Will all Officers notify the O.C. Depot of any errors or alterations of address in this list?

Appointment and Location.

Brig. R. C. Macpherson, Deputy Director of Welfare, M.E.L.F.
Brig. M. A. Carthew, C.B.E., D.S.O., Director, Allied Liaison, H.Q., C.C.G., B.A.O.R.
Lt.-Col. K. G. Lindsay-Orrock-Graham-Scott, C.C.G., B.A.O.R.
Lt.-Col. W. R. Bucknall, Admin. Commandant, Cawnpore.
Lt.-Col. G. S. M. Burton, M.B.E., M.C., B.M.M., Egypt.
Lt.-Col. J. K. A. Robertson, O.B.E., M.C., H.Q., C.C.G., B.A.O.R.
Lt.-Col. G. E. B. Honeyman, D.S.O., Cmdg. 2 C.R.U., Plover Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire.
Lt.-Col. W. F. Dundas, D.S.O., Cmdg. Reinf. Bn., Burma Regtl. Centre.
Brig. J. F. S. McLaren, D.S.O., O.B.E., Cmdg. 15 Inf. Bde., B.A.O.R.
Lt.-Col. W. H. Grant, A.Q.M.G. (Cipher Tele.), G.H.Q., M.E.
Lt.-Col. N. D. Stevenson, C.C.G., B.A.O.R.
Lt.-Col. R. L. T. Murray, P.O.W. Camp, Walten, Caithness.
Lt.-Col. G. H. Milne, O.C. Troops, Pool of Ships Staff, H.Q., N.W. Ports.
Lt.-Col. R. H. C. Drummond-Wolfe, Military Attache, Lisbon.
Brig. W. N. D. Roper-Caldbeck, D.S.O., D.D.M.P., W.O.
Lt.-Col. B. A. Innes, Cmdg. 1st Bn. The Black Watch.
*Lt.-Col. N. Stewart-Sandeman, 50 D.P.A.C., B.A.O.R.
Lt.-Col. G. G. Green, D.S.O., Head of Army Section, Allied Commission, Bulgaria.
Lt.-Col. A. D. J. Stewart, G.S.O. I. H.Q., C.C.G., B.A.O.R.
Lt.-Col. A. J. Murray, School of Mil. Intelligence, Beaconsfield.
Lt.-Col. H. N. Blair, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
Col. J. A. Hopwood, D.S.O., B.M.M., Iraq.
Lt.-Col. M. V. A. Wolfe-Murray, A.A. & Q.M.G., H.Q., Highland District.
Maj. G. C. Howard, Remount Officer, Chenab Area, Lyallpur, Punjab.
Col. C. N. M. Blair, Staff College, Camberley.
Maj. D. H. Walker, M.B.E., Comptroller to H.E. The Viceroy.
Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicol, A.A. & Q.M.G., Ceylon Army Command.
Col. B. E. Fergusson, D.S.O., Ass. Insp. Gen., Palestine Police.
Maj. G. P. Campbell-Preston, M.B.E., D.A.Q.M.G., Highland District.
Lt.-Col. D. MacN. C. Rose, D.S.O., British Mil. Mission, Cairo.
Maj. A. C. C. Brodie, D.S.O., M.C., 30 Training Bn., Elgin.
Lt.-Col. B. C. Bradford, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Cmdg. 42 P.T.C. and Depot The Black Watch.
Maj. R. G. Pollok-McCall, 1st Bn. The Black Watch.
*Lt.-Col. C. V. Watson-Gandy, A.A. & Q.M.G., H.Q., Madras Sub Area.
Lt.-Col. H. C. Baker-Baker, D.S.O., M.B.E., Staff College, Camberley.
Lt.-Col. M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., G.S.O. C8, War Office.
Maj. C. L. Melville, D.S.O., 1st Bn. The Black Watch.
Lt.-Col. J. E. Benson, Cmdg. 2nd Bn. (for I.T.C.)
Maj. R. W. Fleming, H.Q., Eastern Command.
Lt.-Col. P. S. Douglas, M.C., Student, Staff College.
Maj. J. C. Monteith, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
Maj. Hon. A. J. A. Wavell, D.A.A.G., Welfare G.H.Q., India.
Capt. R. N. Jardine-Paterson, Adjt. 4th/5th Bn. The Black Watch.
Maj. M. G. Stephen, Control Commission for Germany.
Maj. Lord Douglas C. A. Gordon, D.S.O., G.S.O. 2, 3 Div.
Capt. S. A. V. Russell, G.S.O. 3, Highland District.
Maj. A. D. H. Irwin, M.C., 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
*Capt. G. A. Dick-Lauder, H.Q., Canal North Dist., M.E.
Capt. D. C. N. Dunbar, M.C., 233 P.O.W. Camp, Ravenshorne, Bromley, Kent.
*Maj. I. D. L. Cochrane, H.Q., 180 Inf. Bde., Greece.
Maj. A. D. Rowan-Hamilton, M.C., School of Inf., B.A.O.R.
Maj. N. G. A. Noble, M.C., 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
Maj. D. G. C. Sutherland, M.C., 42 P.T.C., Queen's Barracks, Perth.
Maj. E. S. Walker, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
Capt. C. M. Moir, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
Maj. P. G. Buchanan, M.B.E., 1st Bn. The Black Watch.
Capt. A. W. Leslie, M.C., Adjt. 42 P.T.C., Queen's Barracks, Perth.
Capt. D. A. Rowan-Hamilton, A.D.C., South Rhodesia.
Capt. K. H. Sutherland, 30 Trg. Bn., Elgin.
Capt. F. J. Burnably Atkins, A.D.C., H.E. The Viceroy.
Capt. R. F. Peck, M.C., M.S. 2 (a), War Office.
Capt. G. W. B. Donaldson, 1st Bn. The Black Watch.
Capt. B. G. M. Austin, M.I.3, War Office.
Maj. R. Macdonald, G.S.O. 2 (Int) Liaison, Canada.
Capt. D. S. Macdonald, Baluch Regt., India.
Capt. A. O. L. Lithgow, Adjt. 6th/7th Bn. The Black Watch.
Capt. W. M. Wingate-Gray, 1st Bn. The Black Watch, B.A.O.R.
Capt. J. B. F. Fortune, M.C., M.S., War Office.
*Maj. J. L. Stewart, 1st Bn. Frontier Force Rifles, India.
Capt. M. R. Wallace, Adjt., 1st Bn. The Black Watch
Lt. G. Macdonald-McKenzie, 153 Gurkha Para. Bn.
Capt. E. L. Trotter, M.C., 163 O.C.T.U., Mansfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.
Lt. N. Stewart-Meiklejohn, Garrison Adjt., Dar-es-Salaam.
Capt. R. F. Willett, 1st Bn. The Black Watch.
Capt. R. B. Tarleton, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
Lieut. W. D. McNaughton, 6 Gurkha Rifles.
Lt. C. W. McConaghy, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch.
Capt. E. W. Nicoll, 42 P.T.C., Queen's Barracks, Perth.
Lt. C. P. Lindsay, 42 P.T.C. and Depot The Black Watch.
Lt. B. G. Machin, Airborne Forces Depot, England.

The Colonel of the Regiment inspecting the Battalion—23rd March, 1947. Capt. I. R. Critchley (King's Colour) C.S.M. McGibbon, D.C.M., Lieut. D. M. Stuart-Hamilton (Regimental Colour).

OFFICERS OF THE 2nd BATTALION THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)
on the occasion of the Visit of Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY WAVELL—KARACHI, 23rd MARCH, 1947.

Back Row (left to right)—2/Lt. R. G. K. Bridger, 2/Lt. D. C. H. Farrington, Lt. A. Pilsworth, 2/Lt. L. J. Manson, 2/Lt. I. L. Robb, 2/Lt. J. F. Chantler.
Third Row (left to right)—Lt. D. P. Smythe, Lt. R. I. Russell-Cargill, 2/Lt. I. R. Hunter, 2/Lt. D. Balfour-Scott, Lt. I. R. Critchley, Lt. M. D. P. Whiteford, Lt. D. M. Stuart-Hamilton, Lt. A. W. Hill, 2/Lt. A. E. Cain, Lt. C. S. Alexander.
Second Row (left to right)—Lt. J. McB. Cullen, Capt. W. Doherty, Capt. J. N. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Capt. D. Carnegy-Arbuthnott, Capt. C. W. McConaghy, Capt. J. L. Stewart, Capt. A. T. Buchanan, Capt. E. D. Edmondson, R.A.M.C., Lt. I. G. C. Cochrane-Dyet, Lt. D. G. Lyall-Grant, Lt. P. Simpson, Lt. R. I. Grant-Suttie.
Front Row (left to right)—Capt. J. Lindsay, Major D. Ford, Major A. D. H. Irwin, M.C.; Major E. S. Walker, Lt.-Col. J. E. Benson, H.E. Lord Wavell H.E. Lady Wavell, Major J. C. Monteith, M.C.; Major the Hon. A. J. Wavell, Major J. Edington, Capt. (Q.M.) Drummond, M.B.E.
Absent—Major N. G. A. Noble, M.C.; Capt. R. B. Tarleton, Capt. N. J. Stewart-Meiklejohn, Lt. D. A. Shirley, Lt. G. O. Cowper-Coles, Lt. J. K. Hardwood, Lt. W. A. W. Russell, 2/Lt. Millais.

...TTE, MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1947.

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

MILITIA MEMORIES OF OTHER DAYS

Today we present the reminiscences of an "Old Montrealer" of the place that the volunteer regiments and the cadet corps used to play in the life of the city in the 1880's and the 1890's.

Popular Institution

In the eighties and nineties of the last century the volunteers were a most popular institution in Canada, and Montreal took a pride in the several units located here.

There were the Fifth Royal Scots, the Victoria Rifles, the Sixth Fusiliers, the Prince of Wales Rifles, the Sixty-Fifth Rifles, the Garrison Artillery, the Duke of Connaught's Hussars, all city regiments, each with its particular following among the public. All of these regiments, except the Victoria Rifles, had their armories in the Drill Hall on Craig street, then popularly termed the Drill Shed. The "Vics" had their armory on Cathcart street, which was a famous social and sporting centre, as well as volunteer abode.

After the winter drill it was the custom of these volunteer regiments to hold a weekly march-out through the streets, each unit having its own particular evening. As there were no moving picture theatres or automobiles in those days, these march-outs were events of importance and attracted citizens from all quarters, who lined the streets and clapped and cheered as the regiment gallantly marched by, with brass, bugle, fife and drum, or pipe band playing, as the case might be. And along the roadway and on the sidewalk were the real enthusiasts, who covered the whole route the soldiers took from the moment of leaving the Drill Hall until the return.

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Gala Events

The vicinity of the Champ de Mars was a rallying point for the public then, and, what is more, the public walked there and back for the reason that there were no electric cars and because nickels were not thrown about so freely as nowadays. On band practice nights boys would tramp down to Craig street and station themselves outside the windows on both Cadieux street and City Hall avenue to hear the more or less discordant strains.

The gala events were the annual inspections on the Champ de Mars, when the regiments on a Saturday afternoon would go through their paces, reaching the climax with the march past. The reviewing officer, with his plumes and escort, would be flanked by the social leaders of the day, lined up behind the reviewing stand. The very elect would be there in their carriages drawn by two horses. And in the crowd were every sort and condition of man, woman and child. All were proud of the volunteers, and rightly so.

Now, the citizens did not think of war when at their drill. They were voluntarily fulfilling a citizen's duty and enjoying themselves and getting training and strength into the bargain. But when wanted to do real soldier work they responded. As in 1812 and at the Fenian Raids, and in 1885, so they responded when the call came for service in South Africa. Volunteers died on the veldt, and later on in 1914 and the years immediately after, they swarmed to the colors to fight for their country.

They were humble men and rich men and every grade in between. The erstwhile militia privates became captains and majors and colonels, and even generals and commanders-in-chief. Their training in the old volunteer regiments made men of them and made them friends, whether privates or officers. The peace-time service in the militia was a solid foundation for character, duty and courage.

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Before Baden-Powell

At the period of the militia's greatest popularity in the years before there was even thought of such an outbreak as began in 1914, there were numerous cadet corps in Montreal. It is a little more than thirty years since the late Captain Fred Lydon, a veteran officer of the British army, formed the Highland Cadets, starting with two companies. That hard-working and practical Scotchman was the adjutant of the Fifth Royal Scots and he was an ideal man for the task of establishing a cadet corps. This was long before Baden-Powell instituted the now famous and worthy Boy Scouts.

Captain Lydon gathered together all sorts of boys, drilled them and made men out of them. He was a good moral teacher as well as a drill-master, and his corps progressed and remains to this day, thanks to the stamp he put upon it. In its early days, the corps marched out on occasion with the Royal Scots and eventually many cadets moved into that militia regiment and saw service in South Africa, and years later in France and Flanders.

The Highland Cadets were not the only youthful corps, however. There were the High School Cadets, St. Mary's College Cadets, Major Atkinson's Cadets, the Mount St. Louis Cadets, still flourishing, and the Baron de Hirsch Cadets. All had their admirers and furnished recruits for the militia regiments. The training did the boys good physically and helped to form character, and the cadets made life-long friendships.

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With a Kindly Eye

A great event in the early years of these cadets was a visit and inspection by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on the M.A.A.A. grounds one fine afternoon. The notable couple were passing through Montreal and all the cadet organizations of the city were marched out to the grounds and lined up for the inspection.

The Duke took everything in with a kindly eye, having consideration for the extreme youth of some of the embryo soldiers, and the Duchess was all smiles as she stood by his side. They both spoke to some of the smallest chaps and shook hands with the bigger fellows before walking off the field, to the accompaniment of youthful cheers. The boys did not forget that great day for a long time after. Some of them are well-known Montreal men now.

Today the cadets and the militia might be made as popular as ever with earnest effort in the proper quarters. Certainly in a country like Canada the militia should not be starved for funds and the officers should have both government and public support in their endeavors to keep the volunteer ranks filled.

THE SCOTS MARCH

By Henry George Farmer, Ph.D., D.Litt.

" Here in the streets, I did hear the *Scotch march* beat by the drums before the soldiers, which is very odde."—Pepys : *Diary*, 30th June, 1667.

This " very odd " *Scots March* which perplexed the famous English diarist, whom Sir Walter Scott dubbed " that curious fellow," has been a perfect plague to both musicologists and historians, as its identity has evaded the most determined scrutiny. The name often confronts us in the " pomp and circumstance of glorious war," not merely in English and Scottish history, but in the annals of Sweden, the Low Countries, and France, and yet, unlike the *English March*, which was revived in 1610, its notation is denied us. Originally it was a drum march pure and simple, but later, seemingly, a melody was set or adapted to the fundamental drum beats, and this has led to all sorts of tunes being identified with this old *Scots March*, and among them *Dumbarton's Drums* and *The Lowlands of Holland*.

1. THE DRUM MARCH.

At first glance, this time-honoured *Scots March* would seem to date from the sixteenth century. Thomas Fischer, in his book " The Scots in Germany " (1912), says :[1] " It [the *Scots March*] was composed in 1527 for the old guard of King James V. See Monro, *Exped.*"

Reference to Monro's classic work " *His Expedition* . . ." (1637) does not reveal the slightest corroboration of this statement. Indeed, Fischer seems to have simply enlarged on what an earlier Scottish author, James Grant, said in his " Memoirs and Adventures of Sir John Hepburn " (1851), which reads :[2]

> " This old national air [the *Scots March*], which was the terror of the Spaniards in Holland, and of the Austrians in Germany—so much so, that it was frequently beaten by the drums of the Dutch at night when they wished to keep their quarters unmolested, was first composed for the ancient guard of James V [of Scotland], when marching to attack the castle of Tantallon in 1527."

It ought to be noted that Grant speaks of an *air* being beaten by the *drums*. Grant gave his authority for this statement as "Grose's *Antiquities*," by which he meant Grose's "Antiquities of Scotland" (1788-1791), but what Grose actually said in this latter was this :[3]

> " There is a tradition among the soldiers, that *The Scots March* now beat, was first composed for the troops going on this siege [of Tantallon], and that it was meant to express the words *Ding Doun Tantallon*."[4]

Grose, who was a careful historian, as his " Military Antiquities " (1786-1788) reveal, does not give any reference as his authority for this " tradition," but it would appear to be fairly clear that Grose was the *fons et origo* for the statements of Fischer and Grant. If that is a correct inference, the mention of the " old guard " or " ancient guard " is mere decoration.

Yet it is to A. W. Inglis, the accredited historian of Scottish military music,[5] that we owe the most considerable treatment of this subject, and because of this, it is to his contribution to the " Regimental Records of The Royal Scots " (1915) by J. C. Leask and H. M. McCance, on this *Scots March*, that we turn more particularly. First of all there are two statements by him regarding the identity or linking

[1] p. 80. [2] p. 106. [3] Vol. III, p. 82.

[4] Inglis says that the words Ding Doun Tantallon " are the first half of an old Scotch saying, ' Ding Doun Tantallon, mak a brigg to the Bass,' which, according to Sir Walter Scott, was intended to express things considered to be impossible." See also Hislop, " The Proverbs of Scotland " (1868), p. 78, and Pennell, " Tantallon Castle " (1895), p. 3

[5] The " Regimental Records of The Royal Scots " says that Inglis " has tackled the subject of regimental music more thoroughly than it has ever been treated in a regimental history."

STAR, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1947

Veteran Pipe Major Retires

Black Watch Honors Robert Hannah

Described by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, commanding officer of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, as "one of the oldest and finest men in the regiment", Pipe Major Robert Hannah, whose association with the unit goes back to 1907, retired from his position last night on the occasion of the initial parade of the battalion for the fall and winter training program.

He is succeeded by Pipe Major Frank Hinton, who served overseas in both world wars. At the close of the parade, Colonel Traversy called Pipe Major Hannah out of the ranks, shook hands with him and told the parade that the veteran would not be lost to the regiment. Pipe Major Hannah was invited to participate in outstanding regimental events, and has also been asked to organize a pipe band for The Black Watch Association.

In the Sergeant's Mess, later, RSM R. Diplock, regimental sergeant major, also paid tribute to the valuable services of the retiring pipe major, who in a brief reply recalled that one of his earliest duties with The Black Watch was to attend the Tercentenary celebrations in Quebec in 1908. His connection with the regiment was severed when he went to Australia at the end of that year, but he was back again in 1912.

The two pipe majors regaled the commanding officer, Major W. J. C. Stikeman, Sergeant Major Diplock, and Company Sergeant Major J. G. Turnbull, D.C.M., with Highland tunes when the colonel went to speak to the pipers in their own quarters.

The battalion turn-out numbered 291 all ranks. Three of the Company Commanders are former officers commanding in the rank of lieutenant colonel, who have accepted lower rank to serve again. They are Major Stikeman, Major J. G. Bourne, who commanded a battalion of the Special Service Force; and Major J. W. Knox. The other senior officers are Major A. F. Smith, who was a "Canloan" officer; Major A. P. Boswell, wh also served with the British Arr in India and Burma; and Major R. MacDougall, who served i Canadian Armored Corps in west Europe.

THE RED HACKLE

ISSUED QUARTERLY

No. 82. OCTOBER, 1947. Price 1/-.

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Obituary

It is with great regret that we record the death of General Sir Arthur Wauchope, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., which occurred in London on 14th September. As this issue of the "Hackle" was already in print, it has not been possible to publish an obituary notice of General Wauchope, but one will appear in the next issue. Her Majesty the Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, sent a telegram of condolence, and in a letter to Lord Wavell wrote: "I am so sorry to hear of Sir Arthur Wauchope's death. I know how wrapped up he was in the Regiment."

We also regret to record the deaths of Major-General Marindin, C.B., D.S.O.; Brigadier G. B. Rowan-Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., and Monsieur Pierre Massé.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL MARINDIN, C.B., D.S.O.

Major-General A. H. Marindin died on 28th June at his home, Fordel, Glenfarg, Perthshire. He had been seriously ill for less than a week, but, throughout the war years, he was a great sufferer from anthritis and was much hampered in his movements. Many a younger man, afflicted with the same amount of pain and discomfort, would have given up the struggle and resigned himself to complete inactivity; but Marindin, with indomitable courage, refused to give in and attended his Board Meetings and busied himself with the management of his estate almost to the last.

He was accorded a military funeral with full honours. The Pipes and Drums and a Firing Party from 42 P.T.C. and the Depot took part in the ceremony and members of The Black Watch Association acted as pall-bearers. By special request of the villagers, the cortège made a detour through Glenfarg, so that they could pay their last respects to the General. The interment took place in Arngask cemetery and was attended by a number of past and present officers of the Regiment and many personal friends.

Arthur Henry Marindin was born in 1868 and went to Eton, where he was in Luxmoore's House, with the intention that he should enter the Royal Navy as a profession. Ill-health, however, necessitated a change of plan and he went to King's College, London, where he studied science with a view to taking up engineering. Later he went to New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. Meantime, his health having improved, he decided on a military career and went through Sandhurst, obtaining a Commission in The Black Watch in 1891. He passed through the Staff College in 1901 and served in South Africa, 1900-2, being mentioned in despatches.

He became Major in 1910, a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1916, and was appointed to command the 2nd Battalion in 1919, but never assumed the post.

In 1914-18 war he was Brigade-Major, Forth Defences, till 1915, when he became G.S.O.2, VI. Corps, and in 1916 G.S.O.1, 17th Division. Later in the year he became Brigadier-General, 105 Brigade, 35th Division. In 1918, he was promoted in the field to Major-General to command his own Division and led it ably through the dark days of the German offensive and, later, in the brilliant actions which terminated the war in the West. He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1918, the C.B. in 1919, and was seven times mentioned in despatches. He was also awarded the French Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre with palm, and the Belgian Order of the Crown and Croix de Guerre with two palms.

He took 3rd (Highland) Brigade (in which were 6th and 8th Battalions The Black Watch) to the Rhine, where they remained till August, 1919.

On 1st November, 1919, he assumed command of the 12th Infantry Brigade at Dover, as Colonel Commandant and Commander of Dover Sub-Area. As well as training his Brigade he devoted special attention to the organisation and interior economy of the troops in the area, establishing comfortable canteens and recreational facilities for all ranks. When he vacated the Dover area in 1923 he received the thanks of the Army Council for the excellent result achieved.

He retired in 1925, but his work for the Regiment never ceased and was carried on in various ways. As Chairman of the Association Executive, Vice-President of the Memorial Home and Colonel of 6/7th Battalion, he never lost touch. He was deeply interested in the Regimental Museum in Perth and acted as Secretary of the Black Watch Comforts Fund during the 1939-45 war. He was a Life Director of Murray Royal and for many years County Controller of Perthshire Branch of British

THE SERGEANTS' MESS BULLETIN

Edition No.11. Editor Jack Blackhurst August 1947

Associate Editors
Bob Ablett Bert Wood J.Crute.

.....

REMEMBER THESE DATES

Thursday 4 Sept 47 ..... Mess Meeting
Sunday 7 Sept 47 ..... Unveiling Plaque
Monday 8 Sept 47 ..... First Parade
Monday 15 Sept 47 ..... Life Members Meeting

MESS MEETING

Well fellows, the holidays are over, and it's back to work. This first meeting after the summer lay-off has assumed tremendous importance & it is essential that all members attend without fail.
First and foremost there will be three distinguished gentlemen in attendance: Lt-Col. W.W.Ogilvie; Brig Gen A.B.Weir, OBE ED, and Col J.Aird Nesbitt. RSM, Mr Diplocks' Orders to all Active Members: THIS IS A PARADE, ABSOLUTELY NO EXCUSES WILL BE TOLERATED.

.....

SURPRISE VISIT

On Sunday, 27th July, Members of the S.D.&.G.Highlanders Sgts' Mess arrived by boat at Victoria Peir at 2000 Hrs, where they were greeted by the RSM, his committee, a detachment of the Pipe Band, and a fleet of twenty taxis, they were then whisked up to the Armoury, arriving at 2025 Hrs. Upon arriving at the Armoury, they were led to the Sgts' Mess by CSM T.Sim. After introductions all around by RSM Ducker of the S.D.&.G's and RSM Diplock, Cocktails were served. At 2055 Hrs, Mess Call sounded and the party adjourned to the main floor, where all were seated, and a cold supper was served. RSM Diplock extended a very hearty welcome to our guests, and in concluding, presented to the S.D.&.G. Sgts Mess, a Pennant carried by our First Battalion all through the War. In replying to Mr Diplock and thanking him for the wonderful reception, RSM Ducker in turn presented a beautiful silver platter suitably inscribed to The Black Watch Sgts Mess. After a few well chosen words of welcome by Major Stikeman, who represented the C.O., entertainment, under the direction of CSM Bob Ablett, had the floor. At its conclusion, the party broke up in groups and were conducted around the Armoury, and shown various points of interest. At 2245 Hrs the party adjourned to the Mess where night cups were had by all. At 2315 Hrs, the party formed up and proceeded to Central Station by taxis. The Pipe Band formed up inside the Station, and as the party moved in, struck up Bonnie Dundee, which is the SD&G march past, and as the party moved down the ramp to the train, the Band broke into : "Will you no come back again", time, 2359 Hrs. Due to the lateness of the request from the SD&G's for the visit, which arrived the previous Thursday, and which incidently nearly drove the RSM and committee nuts, trying to arrange some kind of a reception, there was only time to contact enough active members to make a show.

...bute to Canadians

...he King and Queen Become Colonels In Local Regiments

Black Watch of Canada and Canadian Grenadier Guards Honored

HIS Majesty the King has become Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, and Her Majesty has accepted the Colonelcy-in-Chief of, the Black Watch R.H.R. of Canada, it was officially announced last night by Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

Three other Canadian regiments have been honored by members of the Royal family. His Majesty becomes Colonel-in-Chief of the Governor General's Foot Guards of Canada, Ottawa, and Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto, and Le Regiment de la Chaudiere of Quebec.

Distinguished Regiments

All five regiments fought with distinction overseas during the late war. The Canadian Grenadier Guards, as the 22nd Armored Regiment was part of the 4th Armored Brigade of the 4th Canadian Armored Division. Its Honorary Colonel is the Governor General, Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis, who accepted the appointment last August.

One of the oldest units in Montreal, the Guards traces its origin to the militia of Montreal of 1760. It saw a great deal of service in the early wars of Canada. The Guards took its present name at the instance of His late Majesty, King George V, and the regiment was thus raised to the status of Household troops.

During the first Great War, the regiment won many honors in all the major engagements of the Canadian Corps. One of its members, Guardsman John Francis Young, of Montreal, won the Victoria Cross. During the late war it fought throughout the Northwest Europe campaign.

The regiment is now commanded by Lt.-Col. J. D. Hannen. It recently received autographed portraits of Their Majesties which are to be hung in the Officers' Mess.

Oldest Highland Regiment

The Black Watch, now commanded by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, is the oldest Highland regiment in the Dominion. In the first 50 years of its existence, it went through many changes. One of its unique claims is to a great tradition of family service within the regiment.

The present Honorary Colonel of the Highlanders is Col. Sir H. Montagu Allen, C.V.O., E.D., who is a nephew of the Captain Allan who was one of the original Company Commanders of the regiment.

The Black Watch is reputed to have sent the largest single detachment from Montreal to the Boer War. In the first Great War 11,954 officers and men served in its ranks, of whom 2,613 were killed, 6,014 were wounded, and 821 were decorated, six of them with the Victoria Cross.

During the late war the regiment had on active service 52[illegible] officers and over 5,000 other ranks the officers serving in 144 different units and staff formations, and 6[illegible] of them reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher. Its 1st Battalion in the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade had the highest casualties of any Canadian unit during the war, losing 30 officers and 414 other ranks killed; 75 officers and 1,067 wounded; and eight officers and 180 other ranks missing. Black Watch men won at least 138 decorations.

The official announcement also indicated that His Majesty is now Colonel-in-Chief of two Canadian Corps (artillery and signals), and seven units of the Active and Reserve Forces. Her Majesty is now Colonel-in-Chief of two Canadian units, the Toronto Scottish being the other. Princess Elizabeth becomes Colonel-in-Chief of Canadian Army units for the first time.

His Majesty King George VI

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth

King, Queen Accept Honor Posts; Princess Colonel With Chaudiere

Two famed Montreal regiments, the Canadian Grenadier Guards and the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada were among five Canadian units honored yesterday when Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence announced that His Majesty King George had "been graciously pleased to accept" an honorary colonelcy-in-chief of the Grenadier Guards and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to accept a similar honor from the Black Watch.

It was announced at the same time that Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, had accepted an honorary colonelcy-in-chief of another Quebec Regiment—Le Regiment de la Chaudiere—of Lake Megantic.

Other Canadian units honored were the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, of which King George became honorary colonel-in-chief, and the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto, of which Princess Elizabeth became honorary colonel-in-chief.

Officers Commanding the two Montreal regiments are Lt.-Col. J. D. Hannen, Canadian Grenadier Guards, and Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

Both commanding officers expressed great gratification at the honor to their units last evening. No special ceremonies are customary on such occasions. Colonel Hannen said that the Guards had recently received autographed pictures of the King, in Army uniform, and the Queen and that these would be hung with suitable ceremony in the near future. He said that Princess Elizabeth was already an Honorary Colonel of the Regiment and the Governor-General of Canada an Honorary Lt.-Colonel "so that we have impressive names heading our command list."

Colonel Traversy said that acceptance of the office by Her Majesty was "a terrific honor" for the Black Watch. "The Queen has always been Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Imperial Black Watch and that was for some time the only distinction which the parent outfit held that we did not," he said. "Now however both regiments are exactly the same and we are naturally very pleased and grateful indeed."

All five regiments honored yesterday fought with distinction overseas during the recent war, the Grenadier Guards throughout the Northwest Europe campaign with the 4th Armored Brigade of the 4th Canadian Armored Division; the Black Watch in Northwest Europe with the 5th Brigade of 2nd Canadian Infantry Division; Le Regiment de La Chaudiere also in Northwest Europe landing on D-day and being attached to the 8th Brigade of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division; the Governor-General's Foot Guards throughout the Northwest Europe campaign with the 4th Armored Brigade of the 4th Canadian Armored Division, and the 48th Highlanders in Italy and Northwest Europe with the 1st Brigade of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division.

His Majesty the King is now Colonel-in-chief of two Canadian Corps (Artillery and Signals) and seven units of the active and reserve forces. Her Majesty the Queen is Colonel-in-Chief of two Canadian units (the Toronto Scottish Regiment being the first) and in her two new appointments the Princess Elizabeth becomes Colonel-in-Chief of Canadian Army units for the first time.

Haggis, Snuff and Quaik Cups Too Mark Black Watch Annual Dinner

Replete with ancient Highland ceremony, the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, held its annual mess dinner on Saturday night in the Bleury street armory when Lt.-Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Army, was guest of honor.

Gen. Lawton, who gave an off-the-record talk, was met at the armory by Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, commanding officer, before proceeding to the anteroom where he was introduced to the unit's honorary colonel and senior officers.

Upon the sounding of mess call by a regimental bugler, the party moved to the main floor, piped by the pipe band, where dinner was served. Following grace, the military band of the Black Watch played dinner music.

In accordance with Highland custom, the pipe band played around the tables as the dinner drew to a close and after the main course, the traditional serving of the haggis, famous Scottish delicacy, took place. The haggis party, in charge of Capt. I. C. A. F. Tweedie, and including Capt. J. C. McClung, Lts. J. T. Gibson, S. S. McKellar, D. Cownie and W. P. Hiller, ceremoniously bore the haggis to the head table where Col. Traversy cut it with a dirk.

Following the toast to the King and Queen, a snuff party composed of 2/Lt. R. V. C. Aitken, Lt. Gibson and 2/Lt. R. A. M. Smith, passed the snuff in the traditional sheep's head container, after which a piper played the lugubrious Lament.

In traditional fashion, Bandmaster Jones was asked to the head table where he sat next to Col. Traversy and Gen. Collins and partook of the quaick cups, a drink served to the music of the pipes. Col. A. T. Howard, O.B.E., V.D., assisted at the serving.

Brig. K. G. Blackader, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., introduced Gen. Collins who was thanked by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., a former commanding officer of the Black Watch.

Following Gen. Collins' talk, and in accordance with Black Watch tradition, a presentation was made to Lt.-Col. Frank M. Mitchell, E.D., who recently retired as commanding officer of the regiment. The presentation was made by Col. I. L. Ibbotson, E.D.

In his report to the regiment, Col. Traversy made special reference to the retirement of the regimental padre, Maj. the Rev. C. H. Donald, V.D., and the appointment of Rev. Capt. R. J. Berlis, the unit's wartime padre, as chaplain. He also spoke of the increase in strength of the unit, the splendid showing of the rifle team, and the depositing of the colors of the 42nd Battalion in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Following the addresses, Gen Collins was escorted to the ante-room, where junior officers of the regiment and guests were introduced.

Ordinary Maps Outdated

Top Ranking U.S. Officer Urges Universal Military Training

Lt.-Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Deputy Chief of Staff, Issues Appeal at Black Watch Dinner

A STRONG plea for universal military training in the United States where reserve units have found it difficult to maintain proper strength by voluntary enlistment, was made Saturday night by Lt.-Gen. J. Lawton Collins, deputy chief of staff of the United States Army, in an address at the annual regimental reunion dinner of the officers' mess of the Black Watch of Canada in its armory on Bleury street.

"In the event of another war," the distinguished soldier declared, "the U.S. will not again have time to arm as in the past two conflicts, and all our defences must be on the basis that a possible future conflict may start by an attack on America.

"The time has come," General Collins continued," for us to look not at ordinary maps, but at polar projections. If we do this, we'll discover that it is only 5,000 miles from the Eurasian continent to the industrial centres of North America. So far no guided missile can fly that range and very few long-range bombers are capable of covering that distance, but this may change with continued research."

In listing what he called the "major lessons" learned during the late war, General Collins said that while he believed that military authorities should be subservient to civil authorities, it is imperative that those who formulate the country's foreign policy understand the capabilities of the military forces.

Intelligence Unit Vital

"We also need a strong intelligence branch," the speaker declared, "and it should be the job of this department to tell us not what a potential enemy is probably going to do, but rather what he is capable of doing."

General Collins, who saw service in practically all theatres of war, also expressed his belief that air power is the dominant factor in war. "I say this as an infantry man," he declared, "but the importance of air power was proven during the last war. However, even a strong air force is useless without an army and navy to back it up."

Answers Opponents

In discussing plans for universal military training, General Collins said that opponents to the system, which would require every able-bodied youth to spend a minimum of six months in the active forces of the country, have called any such scheme "undemocratic". "But", the speaker emphasized, "democracies may have to re-evaluate freedoms when it comes to the protection of the country."

Unit's Activities Reviewed

Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, commanding officer of the Black Watch, reviewed the activities of the past. He thanked Major the Rev. G. H. Donald, V.D., the retiring padre, for his unceasing efforts and he welcomed Capt. the Rev. R. J. Berlis who is replacing Major Donald.

Colonel Traversy also mentioned the splendid results obtained by the regimental shooting teams and announced that the Black Watch (RHR) now had a full slate of officers and a surplus of senior NCOs. He added that during the past summer it had been the only regiment to attend camp as a unit.

Services Recognized

Col. F. M. Mitchell, E.D., who retired last year as commandant was presented with a silver t as a token of appreciation of long service with the unit. T presentation was made by Col. L. Ibbotson, E.D.

General Collins, who left Mo real yesterday, was introduced Brig. K. G. Blackader, C.B. thanked by Col. P. P. Hutchis E.D. Guests at the banquet i cluded Hon. North Winship, U. Consul General and Col. R. E. Williamson, U. S. military attac at Ottawa.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R) OF CANADA

With Every Good Wish

for

Christmas and the New Year

from

Keith Armistead

EGYPT 1947

"HIGHLAND HONOURS"

The Chairman, standing with his left foot on his chair and his right on the table, proposes a toast with "Highland Honours". All the company rise following the Chairman's example. He then gives the following orders:

"SUAS E SUAS E SUAS E" (Up with it)
The company raise glasses above their heads

"SIOS E SIOS E SIOS E" (Down with it)
Glasses lowered to breast level

"NULL E NULL E NULL E" (Thither with it)
Glasses held out the full extent of the arm

"NALL E NALL E NALL E" (Hither with it)
Glasses brought back to the face

The glasses are drained, three loud cheers given and the name of the person toasted is shouted.

Her Majesty as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment receiving the Freedom Parchment from Lord Provost J. Ure Primrose.

Her Majesty acknowledging the greetings of the crowd at the saluting base, with Field-Marshal Earl Wavell and Lord Provost J. Ure Primrose.

647. KILMARNOCK FORAGE-CAP (Vol. XXIV, 207; XXV, 94).—The correct title of this head-dress is the Kilmarnock Bonnet. It is *not* a forage-cap or bonnet, but the full-dress head-dress of the Royal Scots and the K.O.S.B., which was introduced in 1903-4. For officers, it is made of the usual bonnet material with black velvet binding, but for the men of blue cloth, with made-up diced band and black leather binding, both being worn with black leather chin-straps.

This full-dress head-dress must not be confused with the Kilmarnock Bonnets of the earlier part of the nineteenth century, which were worn as forage (or foraging) caps. These were generally of dark blue, with broad or narrow brims, and a tuft or "ball" on top, and were worn by English and Irish regiments, as well as Scottish, from about 1800.[1] Later (*c.* 1838), they were of the "pork-pie" shape,[2] usually plain dark blue, or green for rifle and light infantry corps. They remained in use until the Glengarry forage bonnet or cap was introduced about 1868[3] for all British line regiments.

I. H. Mackay Scobie, *Major.*

H.M. The Queen, about to inspect the Colour Party, is seen talking to the Colonel of the Regiment and Lieut.-Colonel B. C. Bradford.

H.M. The Queen inspecting The Black Watch Association company. Mr. Taylor, one of the youngest old members of the Regiment, is third from the right in the front rank

The Colonel of the Regiment and C.O. 1st Bn., Lieut.-Colonel B. A. Innes.

The Black Watch Badge carved in the rock at Cherat.
Pipe-Major J. McNicol

...ie Prince Charlie

...WEN plays lead role of Young ... in screen version of last Stewart ... Margaret Leighton co-stars. Film ...color, produced by London Films.

WILD CHEERS greet unfurling of royal Stewart standard where clansmen have gathered at rugged Glenfinnan in Scotland for launching of the

PRINCE CHARLIE (Niven) greets Cameron of Lochiel (Guy LeFeuvre) on arrival at Glenfinnan with his troops for the gathering of the clans.

The Clans Gather

Story of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' Becomes a Mov

THE story of the unsuccessful attempts by the Stewart Pretenders to recapture the throne of England, after Englishmen had rejected the divine right of kings for the authority of an elected parliament, has become some of the most romantic pages of British—and particularly Scottish—history.

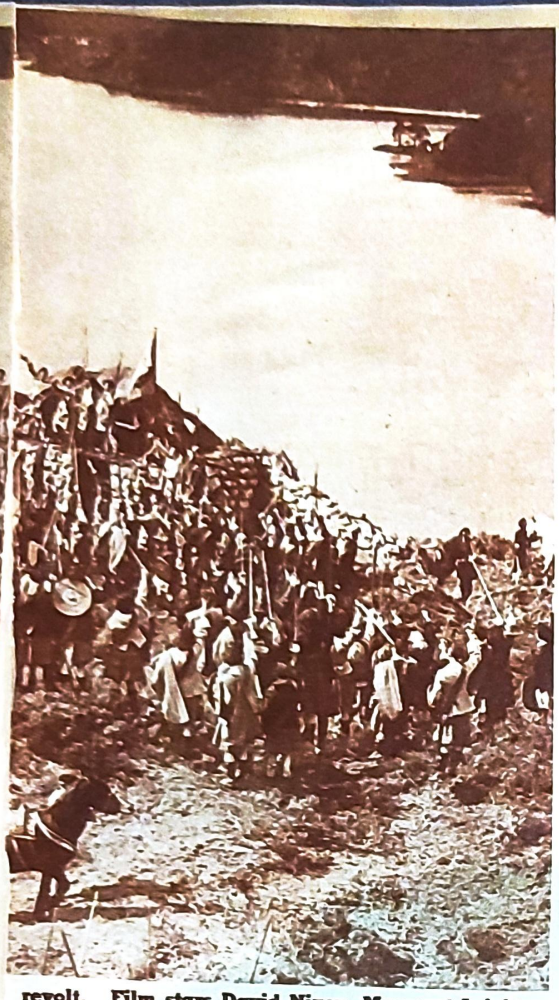
The last of this royal line was "Bonnie Prince Charlie," the Young Pretender, whose 1745 rebellion ended in disastrous defeat. But Prince Charlie remains a hero to the Scots and a colorful figure to everyone. Now, the story of his '45 rebellion has been brought to the screen in technicolor.

London Film Productions picked D Niven for the role of the Young Pretender, a major expedition in a special train to original Highland scene where Prince Cha set up his standard. Two thousand ex were used. Shooting went on from daw dusk.

Scottish hearts everywhere will be sti when the clansmen gather, hear a declara of loyalty and cheer wildly as the Stew standard unfolds to the blare of massed pi Then begins the long march on England.

MAKEUP MAN puts final touches to whiskers of a clansman, one of 2,000 extras hired for movie.

RESTING between scenes, not slain, are these warriors of Bonnie Prince Charlie's army. Sunbathing while a few of the many appea



revolt. Film stars David Niven, Margaret Leighton.

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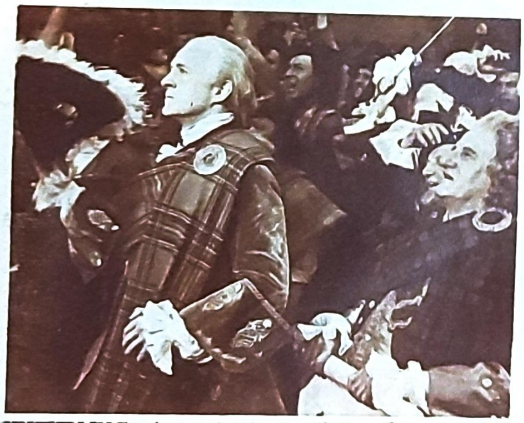

UNFURLING of standard, signifying the return of the Stewarts, is saluted by the Young Pretender. Adviser Tullibardine (Finlay Currie) is at right.

ng while ting, the men are
y appea as the clansmen.

TIME OUT for a smoke is taken by two fierce-looking clansmen after filming of a crowd scene.

Volume XI

No. 9

The Legionary

Published Monthly

April, 1936

Montreal

OFFICIAL NATIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN LEGION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE

Colonel L. H. MacKenzie, D.S.O., V.D., of Halifax, who was second-in-command of the Canadian Syren Party in North Russia, has furnished the writer of "A Saga of the North" (page 4) with much of the material used in the instalment appearing in this issue. For his splendid co-operation The Legionary, on behalf of the historian, extends its warmest thanks. Colonel MacKenzie, who served with the 25th Battalion in France, was awarded the D.S.O. as well as French, Russian and Serbian decorations for his outstanding services in the North Russian Campaign. As a member of the old Board of Pension Commissioners after the war the Colonel has taken a keen and practical interest in the welfare of his old comrades-at-arms. A member of the Scotia (25th Bn.) Branch of the Canadian Legion, he has rendered valuable service to the organisation during the past year as the Hon. Secretary for Nova Scotia of the Vimy Pilgrimage Committee.

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LEGION NEWS — LEGION VIEWS

"Nobody Missing"

EPISODES OF CRATER-LAND

"The Thrilling details, the unbelievable adventures attendant upon every exploit, remain locked in the memories of the veterans. Only they who served on raiding parties, patrols, listening-post and sentry-go, could pen faithfully the true story of the Canadian Corps."

By Will R. BIRD

Our old friend, Will R. Bird, than whom no writer in Canada has a wider or deeper knowledge of Canada's achievements in the Great War, has exercised his genius for research into the pre-attack days of Vimy Ridge. Mr. Bird, a former ranker in the 42nd Canadian Battalion, possesses a profound knowledge of the Dominion's war effort. In the accompanying article he sets forth something which recalls Napoleon's dictum that "history is but a fable agreed upon," coupled with the truth which issued from Voltaire, that "history is little else than a picture of human crimes and misfortunes." Our readers may expect more from the able pen of Mr. Bird in future issues. — The Editor.

FIGHT ON VIMY RIDGE. A tense, silent group in a crater sap. Blackened faces, knobkerries, pistols, bombs. Whispered orders. A scramble over the bags of chalky earth. A sudden hellish din of shell fire. Drifting fumes of acrid shell holes — new ones. The metallic "ping-ing" of Mills bombs somewhere in the blackness beyond the craters — a blackness streaked by livid crimson. Flares in the sky in a frenzy of colours. The quick rush of shells and deafening crashes very near as the retaliation begins.

The shrilling of whistle, heard above the clamour. Dark figures appearing, ghost-like, at the head of the sap. A hesitant, stumbling stranger in field-gray who seems to huddle under his huge coal-scuttle helmet. Another, following him, and another. Sharp voices from the gloom. Two men staggering under the weight of a comrade. White bandages distinct in the sap. Smothered groans. A sibilant call for a stretcher. More flares, nearly overhead.

Next morning. Canadian 3rd Divisional Orders.

"Last night the 43rd Battalion raided an enemy post in the La Folie sector at Vimy Ridge. Three prisoners were captured"

Bavarian 9th Brigade Orders.

"Last night English patrols attacked our lines in the Fischer sector. They were repulsed, and fled leaving bombs and helmets. Our losses, 1 killed, 2 slightly wounded. Nobody missing."

This was a common incident at Vimy. The German War Records prove it. Canadian Records report their capture of prisoners, but these cannot be verified in Germany.

A SUGGESTION

Wouldn't it be a grand thing if the German veterans who held the lines at Vimy Ridge during that cold winter of '16-'17 could join the Canadian Pilgrimage at Vimy in July! What tales could be re-told, what raids relived! There would be more detail and fact brought to light than can be found in any regimental history or diary. For it is a hard, unpleasant fact that all the records of the war which survive for coming generations to read are the scant, colourless items penned in a dugout by the unit's adjutant, who gleaned them from badly-written reports handed in by some tired officer who scribbled just enough to let him by.

The thrilling details, the unbelievable adventure attendant upon

two of the enemy and wounding another with his revolver. The remainder fled.

"The dugout, which proved to be a large one with five entrances, and plentiful evidence in the shape of movement inside and rifles stacked outside, of being occupied, was then dealt with, with Stokes bombs. The party then withdrew by point of entry. Cpl. Baird's party found the post they raided unoccupied, but dropped Mills bombs down a dugout chimney from which smoke was issuing, then withdrew, carrying out Lt. Gillingwater.

"Party C, under Sergt. Rowland, proceeded along the German trench back of Duffield Crater until they reached a large dugout with three entrances. One German was emerging with a rifle in his hand, and he failed to respond to the order to surrender, so Sergt. Rowland shot him. The dugout was then destroyed by Stokes bombs.

"Party 'B', 12 other ranks under Sergt Smith, going over by Patricia Crater, bombed several dugouts but did not find the enemy.

"Party 'A', Lt. Small and 13 other ranks, went over at Patricia Crater, and divided. One party of three came upon two Germans in a small shelter. Private C. Dion, who was leading, shot and wounded one, whereupon both surrendered. The other section of the party found a sentry taking shelter in a dugout entrance, and as he reached for a bomb Lt. Small shot him. The parties then re-united and returned. Total casualties, 2 officers, 8 other ranks, wounded."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT .

After considerable correspondence I was informed that the 16th Bavarian Infantry Division was in the La Folie sector from Feb. 9 to March 31, and their Divisional Orders of Feb. 13 carried the following: "Enemy attacked in 4 columns of 80 men each after a short barrage at 5.10 a.m. The attack was repulsed by the 77 R.I.R. The enemy found most of the garrison in the dugouts. Through English prisoners we located again the Canadian Fourth Division.

"At 10.30 a.m. 12 Englishmen, who broke through in sector Arnulf and advanced along the line 'Fischer 4', were driven back with hand grenades by the garrison. We located through a prisoner the 3rd Canadian Division."

From the Diary of the 9 Bavarian Inf. Brigade: "At 10.15 a.m. a strong English patrol broke through at 'Holfelderweg' 2 line, and were driven back with bombs. English wounded, whom they could have carried out, rifles, steel helmets, bombs, were left behind."

From "Daily Report of 9th Company," "At Fischer 10.10 a.m. an through at the left of F-4 and threw enemy patrol of 8-12 men broke bombs. Our loss 6 men dead, 23 wounded."

Not satisfied with this, I persisted and got a report by the 14 Infantry Regiment to the 9 Brigade, entitled "Report about English Patrol, forenoon Feb. 13, 1917."

"10.15 a.m. heavy artillery and trench mortar fire started on French system of the Fischer sector which grew in strength in section F-4 Arnulf.

"F--4 got alarm orders at once. Shortly after the barrage started 10-15 Englishmen surprisingly arrived on the south wing of the lines near Holfelderweg. They were part of stronger English groups which broke through in sector Arnulf and turned north. Here the occupants of line 2 repulsed the patrol and turned them back. The enemy had losses.

"On their way back the patrol crossed our 1 line near the south of the regiment's sector. The garrison, expecting a front attack, were surprised by the Englishmen coming from the rear. On account of that the enemy inflicted considerable losses on our defenders of the line and forced their way through.

"Behaviour of our men was good. But I think it wrong not to have pursued the fleeing Englishmen. They should have done it anyway, because our front line was still in front of them. By such actions they should have succeeded in capturing the patrol. By using rifles more than bombs the enemy would have had more losses of men.

"Losses 2 dead. 2 badly wounded. 7 lightly wounded. Taken 1 rifle, 1 pistol, 1 helmet, several bombs."

(*Continued on page* 23)

Nobody Missing

(Continued from page 8)

Again, I have an extract from "Diary of German Headquarters at 2 p.m." "On Feb. 13, at 10.30 a.m. 72 English soldiers were chased off from the Second Line, Fischer 4, with hand grenades. It was proved through a prisoner taken that these were the 3rd Canadian Division."

On that same date, in the 11th R.I.R. divisional orders, a paragraph reads: "After a sudden bombardment the enemy attacked in four parties, about 80 men, at 'Doeberitz.' The attack was turned back but the enemy found our men in the bombardment dugouts. Through English prisoners we have found out that the enemy were the 4th Canadian Division."

Another extract reads: 'Report about the English patrols on the night of Feb. 12-13, 1917." "On account of the cloudy and foggy weather, and on account of expecting enemy patrols and undertakings, the regiments should order at 12.30 obstructing fire between posts Tauferposten and Glavenposten. At 6.20 p.m. the following report was received from the commander of B-2. 'At least two of the enemy are assembled in the old sap before point 62.' Advanced artillery fire on point 62 was reported at 6.25 p.m. At 6.45 20 light grenades and some artillery fire were driven past the post. At 7.30 p.m. a patrol was sent from B 2. toward point 62, and lay fast so that the enemy evacuated the old sap at 7.55.

"At 3.30 a.m. an English patrol of 50 men was observed, but was scattered by increased artillery fire."

Thus you have the entire German versions of the attack at 9.15 a.m. (the Germans used D.S.T.) and the patrolling of the night before. Conspicuous in all their lengthy and laboured reports, was one sentence, very tersely put: **"Nobody missing."** And after the eleventh exchange of letters, the officials in the Archives solemnly assure me that the 42nd could not have captured any prisoners. But as I saw them myself, and was one of the Rifle Grenadiers who put over the barrage at 9.13, and heard the returning raiders grousing whole-heartedly at being unable to find a German garrison in any post, I know that either the German records are wrong, or they will not admit to such losses.

OTHER ENCOUNTERS

On the night of Feb. 3rd the 44th battalion raided the German lines between Kennedy and Irish craters. A party of 70 men and officers under Capt. C. S. Belcher carried out the adventure. They climbed the parapet and rushed the enemy trenches despite all resistance, putting a machine gun crew out of action and driving all the garrison along the trench. Lt. Pawley with Pte. Frank Lilley captured one German machine gun and two of its crew. Sergt. Dickinson put another machine gun post out of action with a Lewis gun and rifle grenades. Four dugouts were bombed, and 14 prisoners of the 117th Bavarians brought back overland. The 44th had one man killed, Lt. Kauffman and 2 other ranks wounded. They counted 30 dead in the German trench.

But try and find evidence of this raid in German records. "Considerable shell fire and light trench mortars between ten and twelve p.m. Machine gun fire at point 74. Casualties were one man killed, seven severely wounded, three lightly wounded. Nobody missing!"

(To Be Continued)

Mr. Roberts heard the bugle

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Amherst, N.S.
May 6, 1936

Mr. P. P. Hutchison,
215 St. James St. West.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Hutchinson:

The story of the two 73rd men to whom you refer was told me during the war, and I am very sorry that I did not note the name of the officer and exact details. I am not even sure of who told it to me, but do know it was one of the following, as I got all my information about the 73rd from these comrades. One was a stretcher bearer, Egglestone, another a lance-corporal, Alway, a third, a runner and co pany scout, Hickey, and the fourth Ambrose Herron. There was a fifth fellow I got to know, Bert Boland, a Lewis gunner, but am quite positive it was not he who told me. It is most likely I got it from Hickey, as he and I were sent on many runner and guiding details together, and he was an exceptionally good soldier. But Hickey was killed at Passchendale. He and Alway were buried together by one of those "rubber" shells. You hear the report of the gun, and nothing else till the shell explodes. I saw them buried, was one of the digging party trying to get them out in time; but they were killed by the concussion.

The best bet I know of is Ambrose Herron. He was wounded, but he returned to Canada. I was with him on many occasions and he was an exceptional soldier, very brave. It is a good bet that he can tell you the entire episode as he was in that March scrap. A few years ago I heard of him being up in the Algoma section, but got no answer to a letter I wrote him. Am sure he can be located as he was known to all the 73rd men who came to "D" Company of the 42nd. The story was well-known too, as I have heard it related many times in billet, and have had it told to me personally by either Herron or Hicks, and quite possibly both. I am sure that if Herron cannot give you the story himself he can put you in touch with some comrade who can.

I recall quite well your being with the 42nd. Can you, by any chance, tell me where I can get a cap badge of the 73rd with "73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada" on it. I do not mean the maple leaf type, but Black Watch. I have over one thousand badges, as I am one of the most ardent collectors in Canada, and am trying to complete my C.E.F. collection. The 42nd with "Forty-Second H. of C." on it and the 73rd one, are twonI have not yet located, and I will gladly trade my book,"The Communication Trench," for one, or pay any reasonable price.

Sincerely,

W. R. Bird

Ans'd

up from the wireless room, and the skipper looked at it and crammed it into his pocket.

THE RACONTEUR

Mr. Cecil Roberts, in his excellent book, "Half Way," remarks that "as for the (war) stories of deliberate atrocities, they had little foundation," and he adds that he was never able to understand how a man like the late Lord Bryce came to sign the Bryce Report, for many of its statements were "faked or exaggerated." Then he goes on: "The story of the ucified Canadian was a complete th. It served its purpose: it ulated recruiting. The enraged ians sharpened their bayonets ok no prisoners."

ng ith alk de- face after the Armistice the of Intelligence in the partment at Ottawa dropmy room where I was at the time, and asked me if I could help him in getting definite information on that particular point. Hitherto we had all believed it without questioning it. I told him that the only information I had was that, in a private letter which I could show him, a very distinguished Old Country author had assured me that it was true. This was not exactly what he wanted, but I never heard that he succeeded in obtaining anything absolutely trutsworthy. Only a week or two ago the subject cropped up in a conversation I was having with a visitor. I told him my experience and he waxed very wroth. He said that a cousin, or some intimate friend of his who had served in the trenches, had told him that he had seen the crucified sergeant with his own eyes at some place whose identity has slipped my memory. I was diplomatically polite and assured him that if he could persuade his cousin to communicate this to the authorities at Ottawa he would find them very grateful. I have not yet heard that he has done this.

Roberts quotes the story of the Angels of Mons, saying that few stories have been so well corroborated, and that he once met an Irish soldier who had witnessed their advent and was travelling round with some sectarian body giving a moving account of it. But he broke down completely under cold cross-examination, and then confessed that the popularity of the story had encouraged him to add details. It was a beautiful yarn, but I think I preferred the story of the Archers of Agincourt. That thrilled me because it started me wondering—supposing that it were true—how the Archers of Agincourt would have made themselves intelligible to, say, Old Bill and his pals. And when I remembered that we have documentary evidence to show that Joan of Arc regularly referred to the English troops as the "Goddons" which was the French version of the "Goddams," that being a pet expression of theirs, I came to the conclusion that they'd have got on better than one would have expected.

Mr. Roberts himself had many interesting experiences as a correspondent during the War. One was that of his trip in a destroyer, serving in the Dover Patrol. Some time before the War I happened to be standing somewhere near the Nore and looking out to sea on a very stormy day. The Channel was mottled all over with whitecaps and you could lean up against the wind. A coastguard remarked casually "The So-and-so," naming a destroyer of the day, "is having a lively time of it." I had a good pair of field glasses, and I searched for the So-and-so. But I could distinguish nothing but white horses tossing their wind-blown manes like a mob of infuriated bronchos. After a time it struck me that one particular breaker seemed to be guided by some human intelligence because it didn't die away like the others, but kept on moving. That was all I saw of the So-and-so. The coastguard, with his superior eyesight, aided by long practice, not only saw her hull, apparently, but recognized her identity. So I was not the least surprised to read that Mr. Roberts owns that, the sea being very heavy at the time, he was horribly sick. He went below for about four hours and then staggered on deck. I, too, have been below on a destroyer and I know what the accommodation is like. Therefore I am filled with respect for Mr. Roberts's pluck in accomplishing that much. Later on he was on the bridge, hanging about, for messages were coming in which concerned him greatly. It was his business to miss nothing, and to hear perhaps what he ought not to hear. There was something astir because a flimsy paper was brought up from the wireless room, and the skipper looked at it and crammed it into his pocket. He whispered something to the sub, and both of them glanced at Roberts cautiously. Yes, they were keeping something from him! He tactfully began to question. The skipper's evasions increased his curiosity. Roberts became bold, to the point of inviting a snub. At last the skipper yielded. He pulled the flimsy out of his pocket and handed it over. Roberts received it with elation. It read: "H.M.S. Blank to H.M.S. Blue: Is damn journalist sick yet?"

Mr. Roberts heard the bugle sound the "Cease Fire" in the Grande Place at Mons while the 7th Brigade of the Third Division of the Canadian Corps were formed up in front of the Hotel and lined the square. As he drove up in his car they were met by a joyous demonstration of the inhabitants, the men marching along with flowers in their hats, singing lustily, while women and children ran out of the cottages to greet them. "Once," he says, "we had to swerve to avoid the prone figure of a dead German soldier as he lay there, face to the sky" (funny mistake for Mr. Roberts to make! How the deuce could a "prone" figure have its face to the sky?). Precisely at the hour, "breaking a deep silence, the clear note rang out." A squadron of airplanes released a shower of white lights and the next moment the whole town burst into one long roar of acclamation. Then, headed by the skirl of pipes, came the Canadian Black Watch, swinging their kilts, the general last, escorted by a bodyguard of Lancers with fluttering pennons. And then the massed bands struck up La Brabanconne and men wept while the women clasped the hands of the soldiers, and the little children clambered up on to their shoulders.

In one village in France Mr. Roberts says that he was told that it contained a boy of ten who had had both hands cut off, and the stumps joined together by a German surgeon. He made a determined hunt, through street after street, and even through another village till the trail doubled back to the place whence it had started. Yet the story had an air of veracity and he has no doubt the people believed it. He puts it down as part of the psychology of war, and adds: "There are today thousands of misguided God-fearing men and women who enshrine Napoleon in their gallery of heroes. Blinded by the spectacle he created and the romance of his life, they ignore the fact that he was a low, bestial and callous butcher of mankind, stained with a thousand foul acts and tarnished with myriad meannesses. They see only the pageantry of Versailles and the tragedy of St. Helena." Herbert Spencer, I remember, puts it just as strongly in one of his books. What has always seemed to me most wonderful about Napoleon is his marvellous power of doing so many things at the same time. He could not only carry on a campaign but devise means of running a municipal government for a distant locality, between battles, so to speak. One sees something of the same faculty in those amazing men who play a dozen games of chess, blindfold, at the same time. And yet, Napoleon, though fond of chess, was a very poor player.

Mob psychology is a strange thing. You would have expected that the Germans, especially the inhabitants of Cologne, after the occupation, with their national river covered with machine guns, British sentries on the bridges, and the proclamations of Sir Douglas Haig posted on the walls, could have harbored no doubt as to who had won the war. And yet their papers kept on referring to the unbroken Hindenburg line, and ascribed the collapse of Germany to the blockade and the starvation of the people. They mentioned the many lines of defence behind the line and through to the Rhine, which would have enabled the retreating army to fight along lines of great strength. Roberts had travelled right through the country, and after the Hindenburg line there was not a single trench from it to the banks of the Rhine.

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THE FORTY-SECOND ROYAL CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS

By Professor John Macnaughton of McGill University whose son, Lt-~~Col~~ Ian Macnaughton, was killed in action with the 42nd.

I am sure it must have been with some misgivings that you did me the honour of asking me to speak on this great occasion; and yet, in a way that you probably did not know much about, there was a certain appropriateness in my speaking. Perthshire, in Scotland, is the home of the Regiment, and it is my home; my birthplace, I am proud to say, is the birthplace of the Forty-second, the "Black Watch." They were formed for the first time in a field by the River Tay. The Black Watch is a link - a golden link - for me, because it binds together the two great rivers of the world - the two rivers that are the great rivers of the world for me - that is, the Tay, sweetest of rivers, where I was born, and the great St. Lawrence, the most majestic, on whose banks I have done all my work, such as it has been. There is a monument there on that field, just by the bridge, to show where the Black Watch was first constituted, with a fine-looking plaided and kilted Highlander in native sandstone, a "braw lad" indeed, but not finer than some of our own Montreal men. On that field I played cricket and football thousands of times, and it was there that I was brought up, chiefly on oatmeal porridge and the shorter catechism and the great deeds of the gallant Forty-twa'. It is no wonder, then, that I have never yet been able to attain that angelical pitch of virtue which is "too proud to fight." The Peninsular War, where the Forty-Second won great glory, was a main part of the daily bread of us Perthshire boys. Our idea of their ordinary tactics was that they got quite as close to the Frenchmen as possible, and then pitched those "Froggies" like hay over their shoulders with the bayonet, preferably two or three at a time. It was an agricultural county, you see. It grew on its hills and in its valleys many very male animals too, red-blooded things like blackcock, red deer, black-faced rams, and grouse, and eagles, besides its men.

The regiment, at any rate, has always had a great record from the year 1740 when it was first raised. It has been almost everywhere where the British Empire was being built up. It was also, I am sorry to say, in the place where the British Empire broke down, trying to suppress the revolt of the American Colonies. Happily, it did not succeed that time. Small blame to it! A great part of the army employed on that bad job consisted, you remember, of Hessian or German mercenaries working entirely against the opinion of the best English people, as well as of the majority of the English people, to further the designs and pull through the stupidities of a thoroughly German King. But whatever the Black Watch has done in the past pales before their record in this War.

I need say one thing only - they were part of the Highland Division - the Fifty-first Division which covered itself with glory in that terrible retreat of the British army last March, and extorted from an ungenerous enemy the one tribute of admiration they bestowed on British valour throughout the whole course of the war, barring their back-view and their Kameradings hands up ; and the Canadian branch of the Black Watch has been fully equal to the ancient traditions - witness Hooge, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, the Drocourt-Queant switch, Cambrai and Mons. You know how the British Army started at Mons and ended at Mons, having completed a perfect circle of victory, and I dare say most of you know, and I would have you all know, that the last regiment that quitted Mons, the last of those "Contemptibles," was the Scotch Black Watch - the Black Watch from the Tay. They had the stiff and bloody rearguard work to do, and the first regiment that entered Mons after all those terrible years was the Black Watch - the Black Watch of the St. Lawrence - our Forty-Second.

With Dr. Donald's compliments
and best wishes.

STONES THAT SPEAK

By the Reverend
GEORGE H. DONALD
V.D., M.A., D.D.

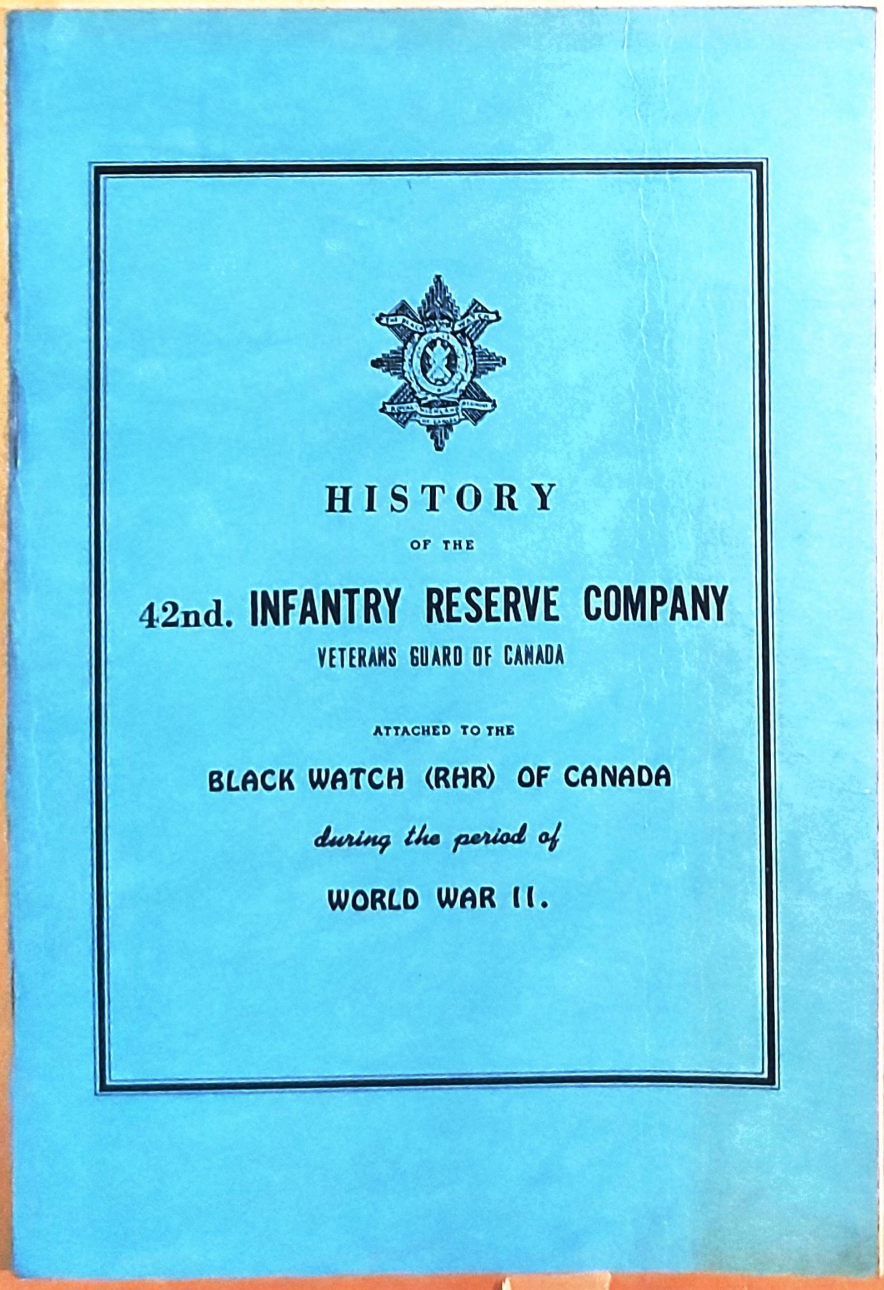
Minister of the Church of
St. Andrew and St. Paul
1925 - 1945

651. TARTAN TREWS (Vol. XXV, 187).—The following is a reply to Question No. 753, asking for names of tartans worn by 74th and 91st prior to 1881.

74th Highlanders: the tartan worn by this Regiment prior to 1881 was the tartan now known as "Lamont." As the Regiment was raised by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneil, K.B., and originally wore the Government tartan, there is no clan significance attached to the Lamont tartan being worn. It is probable that the Regiment assumed this pattern in conformity with an old custom, followed by many other regiments, of assuming the Government tartan with a line of the colour of their facings, which were white. As the rest of the Line wore "Oxford Mixture" trousers which were very dark, it is possible that they wanted a line in the dark trousers to accentuate the fact that they were a Scots regiment.

The 91st Highlanders were raised by the 5th Duke of Argyll as an Argyllshire regiment. When they reassumed their Highland title in 1864 they decided to wear the Argyll Campbell tartan. They had some difficulty in deciding just what *was* the right sett and finally copied the tartan shown in a portrait of the Duke. Unfortunately, the artist had made a mistake and had painted the Duke in what was very like the Campbell of Cawdor sett. The tartan can therefore be called "Campbell" but *NOT* Argyll Campbell. The tartan was the Government sett with a red stripe in each *alternate* green stripe, which gave only three red stripes across the leg of the trews instead of the usual six.

P. D. CLENDENIN, *Major*,
(Hon. Secretary, R.U.S.I. Uniforms Committee.)



Hoot Mon! The Heather's Afire, Donal's Kilts Are Fallin' Doon

By RON MARSH

Not since Lord Windesmeer of Upper Buffing described Bonnie Prince Charlie as "an utter cad" had Scotsmen been so insulted.

In London yesterday the Honorable Guild of Merchant Tailors announced it had decided to drop the hemline of the kilt a full six inches.

"I never heard anything like it," said Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel. The Lochiel is a descendant of the Cameron of Lochiel who called out the clans for Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745.

"Losh, mon, it's typical English skulduggery," stormed Angus MacPherson of Aberdeen. MacPherson is an offspring of Angus of Aberdeen who in 1746 supplied tea to the clans at wholesale prices.

Insult or not, British tailors have threatened to give kilts the "new look." It is a threat the Highlanders are not taking lightly.

Advised of the announcement at his home at Spean Bridge, The Lochiel felt that kilts were not to be bandied like women's fashions.

"They don't go up one year and down the next," Sir Donald explained. "They should come to the middle of the kneecap so they just touch the ground when one kneels."

In Montreal, Canadian sporrans bristled, too.

"It's ridiculous," said Dr. Archibald D. Campbell, president of St. Andrew's Society. "London tailors cannot change the kilt any more than they can alter the

colors of the Union Jack. The kilt is more than a garment—it is a tradition!

"Scotsmen are not women. They are he-men," Dr. Campbell contended. "Have the tailors decided to let down shirt tails, also?"

H. Seaforth Mackenzie, Montreal representative for MacGillicuddy's, Pride of the Highlands, was indignant when informed of the London tailors' decision.

"It certainly is not up to any group of Savile Row garment workers to dictate to Scotsmen regarding their manner of dress," asserted Mr. Mackenzie, who wears his tam o'shanter on all statutory holidays and feast days.

"If any change is to be made, the Highland Dress Society will decide. They are the only people who matter!"

And the Black Watch felt the same.

"I am quite sure no English tailor can ever change the kilt," said Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, Officer Commanding, Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

"We conform in every way with the Imperial Regiment in Scotland. I am absolutely positive that the Highland Brigade in Scotland would not tolerate any change in the kilt as it is now!"

But a spokesman for the English was not so sure that the London tailors would not have the Scots in stitches. Queried at his club here last night, Sir Woolton Lynch-Standing felt that if the decrees of Savile Row were accepted by the rest of the English-speaking world, Scotsmen should not be obstinate.

"It's positively ridiculous, of course," said Sir Woolton. "All this fuss over a drop of six inches. Excellent idea, I would say. Keep the calves warm in winter and all that sort of thing. People are tired of seeing hairy knees, what!"

Whatever the outcome, wires from Scotland last night reported that pipes were skirling on the road to Loch Lomond and up in the heather-covered hills behind Blairgowrie, outraged clans were sharpening skean dhus in the flickering light of torches. In London, scissor sharpeners reported a boom.

Gazette - March 31/48

From Our Readers

Kilts' New Look

Sir,—May I say how much I enjoyed Ron Marsh's article, on the "Kilt's new look" in today's issue of your paper.

These "attacks" on the kilt occur every ten or fifteen years; this one is the third this century. It is always a good "draw"!

But may I remind the Guild of Merchant Tailors, that they are a bit late with the "new look", as the historian, John Major, wrote in 1512: "The habit of the upper classes, however was the Leinechroich' or saffron colored shirt, . . . of 24 yards following below the knees when so required".

In 1600 the "feileadh-beag" or little kilt came into vogue, and set the standard of length for all time. Thus the kilt is of far older vintage than the more prosaic pants of the Sassenachs!

I should like to remind those South of the Border, that apart from the length of the kilt, there is yet another most jealously guarded sartorial custom, viz., the number of plaits in a kilt. We find the "Black Watch" kilts have 31 plaits, whilst the Gordon Highlanders have one less; on the other hand the Pipers of the former have only 19. There are of course historical reasons for this. These customs are welded into the "esprit de corps" of all Scottish Regiments, whether in Canada or Scotland.

No, Sir! We shall have no sleepless nights on this. We Scots are not entirely lacking in humor; the latter is a natural "gift"!

Col. E. R. RIVERS-MACPHERSON,
Hon. Secretary,
'an Macpherson Asso.
'Canada.
'wa, March 31.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

SERGEANTS' MESS

(BURNS NICHT)

Annual Dinner

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1948

THE ARMOURY

2067 BLEURY ST.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada

PIPE BAND

The leadership and responsibilities of the Pipe Band have been turned over by Pipe-Major R. Hannah to Pipe-Major F. Hinton. Both of these men have had remarkable careers as pipers, to say nothing of 37 years' service for the former, and 22 for the latter.

Hannah commenced his long successful service as a Piper in 1901 when he enlisted in the Stirlingshire Volunteers (A. & S.H.), and with whom he spent four years. From 1907 to 1908 and again 1912 to 1914 he served with the 5th Royal Scots and Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch). In 1914 he went overseas with the 42nd Bn. R.H.C. as a Piper and upon returning to Canada at the end of the war, was the Pipe-Major. He re-enlisted in 1922 and since that time has served continuously, being Pipe-Major of the Reserve Battalions from 1939 to 1947.

When Sir Ashley Cooper, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, visited Canada in 1934 to conduct a tour of the Company's trading posts, Hannah accompanied him as his Piper. They travelled on the Company ship, "Nascopie" (which incidentally ran aground and sank this summer on a trip to the north), and called at Hudson's Bay, Baffin Land, and as far north as Ellesemure.

Although Pipe-Major Hannah was over age to serve in the active army a second time, his good name and good piping were carried on by his son, who served with the 1st Bn. throughout the war and who to-day remains with the band to continue the fine work of his father.

The present band of 20 pipers and 10 drummers owe a great deal to the retiring Pipe-Major who has been responsible for their training, their interests, and the part they played in the Regiment for so many years.

Our new Pipe-Major, Hinton, served as a Piper with the 12th A. & S.H. during World War 1. In 1931 he joined the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada and has been with them continually, serving with the 1st Bn. in the Active Army from 1939 to 1943, at which time he was invalided home. Upon discharge he once again carried on in the Reserve.

Hinton's interest in Piping and the Regiment, coupled with his leadership and popularity, will serve him well in carrying on in his new position, and as such, has the congratulations of all ranks in the Battalion.

"THE UNCONQUERED."

Some months ago the Commanding Officer received an invitation from Paramount Films asking that the Pipe Band be allowed to attend the opening night of Cecil B. Demille's new film "The Unconquered," to be shown in Pittsburg. Arrangements were well under way and the band looking forward to a very pleasant trip when, very unfortunately, the invitation had to be cancelled.

However, Paramount were kind enough to arrange a special showing, several months prior to public release in Canada, for the Battalion and their friends in one of Montreal's newest theatres.

The name "Unconquered" refers to the men of the British Army and immigrants to the new world who, for so many years and so often, were harassed by the Indians.

The film tells the stroy of the general uprising of all Indian tribes in the Pittsburg area about the

The Pipe Band—Summer Camp, 1947.
Extreme left—The ex-Pipe-Major R. Hannah. Extreme right—The new Pipe-Major F. Hinton.

Kiltie Regiment Ends India Vigil

KARACHI, Pakistan, Feb. 26 — (B.U.P.) — Britain's kilted Black Watch troops marched out of Pakistan today with the same fanfare that heralded the regiment's arrival in 1782.

The regiment, which served 94 years and four months in India in the past 166 years, embarked for England. They were the last British troops on Pakistan soil.

year 1763 in a final attempt to wipe out the white people. The tribes, egged on by a "Quisling," were led to believe that they were not only being robbed on trade, but also being slowly driven from their hunting and trapping grounds by these unwanted immigrants and soldiers from the old world.

Several forts are successfully attacked and over-run by the Indians, who massacre all inmates even though they enter under a flag of truce to accept the formal surrender.

One of the last remaining strongholds, Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) has been under heavy seige for several days and is in a most critical condition due to lack of food and ammunition. One member of the defending force — the hero, Gary Cooper — escapes and travels many miles to a distant stronghold where the 42nd Bn. form part of the garrison. At first the Commander is very loathe to allow any of his small force to leave as the majority of B.W. men are ill from fever which they contracted overseas and from where they have recently arrived. However, the Commandant does allow the hero to lead to the relief of Fort Pitt, the Pipe Band, a few fit men, and several wagon-loads of dead soldiers. The Indians seeing this large force, headed by the Pipers, approaching, quickly withdrew, leaving Fort Pitt to be saved by the B.W.

If the story, as told by the film is historically true, it is most interesting to follow the course of events, and the final outcome of the Indian uprisings, as related in Stewart's "Highlanders of Scotland," by Colonel David Stewart, published in Edinburgh in 1821:—

"The Royal Highland Regiment passed the winter in Fort Pitt; and early in the summer of 1764 was again employed under Col. Bouquet, now appointed Brigadier-General. Continued encroachments on the territories of the Indians increased their irritation to a high degree, and they retaliated with great fury on the back-settlers. To repress their attacks, two expeditions were ordered: one from Niagara, under Sir Wm. Johnson, and another under Brigadier-General Bouquet. The latter consisted of eight companies of the 42nd, the light infantry of the 60th regiment, and 400 Virginian marksmen, with a detachment from Maryland and Pennsylvania, having their faces painted, and their clothes made in the Indian fashion. In this service the troops traversed many hundred miles, cutting their way through thick forests, and frequently attacked by, and attacking, skirmishing parties of the Indians, who were at length so harassed with this constant state of warfare, that they sued for a cessation of hostilities. This was granted, and was soon followed by a peace, which was not interrupted for many years. If this species of warfare was harassing to the Indians, it must have been no less so to the troops, who were allowed no rest from the month of July to January, 1765, when they returned to Fort Pitt, two months after the winter had commenced with great severity. Although forced to march through woods of immense extent, where the snow had attained a depth unknown in Europe, it is a remarkable fact that, in these six months, three of which they were exposed to extreme heat, and two to an equal excess of cold, with very little shelter from either extreme, and frequently disturbed by an active, though not a formidable enemy, the Highlanders did not leave a man behind from fatigue or exhaustion. Three men died of sickness; and when they returned to Fort Pitt, there were only nineteen men under charge of the surgeon."

Towards the end of the chapter, the volume gives a summary of the regimental casualties in America:—

Expedition under Col. Bouquet to Fort Pitt in August, 1763—29 killed; 36 wounded. Second expedition under Brigadier-General Bouquet in 1764 and 1765—7 killed; 10 wounded.

Officers of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada—Summer Camp, 1947.

GAZETTE, MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1948.

Kilt to Be Issued Automatically To Highland Regiments in Future

London, Ma- 25. — (CP) — English newspapers gave the news a thin paragraph and Scottish papers half a column, but anyway the kilt is to be issued automatically to Highland regiments in future.

War Minister Shinwell, who used to live in Glasgow and knows the Scottish sentiment toward the tartan, told the Commons he was glad to announce that "supplies of new kilts now are sufficient to include them in the normal scales of issue, and instructions to this effect will be issued shortly."

This was a consolation to Scots who wailed their distress two years ago at news from Canada that Dominion Highland regiments might never get their kilts back and have to be content with pants.

In the United Kingdom, the start of the Second World War was accompanied by Scottish propaganda designed to see that if kilts had to be surrendered as a sacrifice to mustard gas and other modern weapons, then they must be restored when peace came.

During the war the only men authorized to wear kilts were pipers, and commanding officers could make even them wear pants. But many a commanding officer who dared Hitler's hosts feared to suggest the pipers should cover their knees.

In February, 1940, when the war was beginning to hit its stride, the burdened War Office received a deputation headed by the Duke of Montrose and including Scottish members of Parliament who wanted assurance that the ban on the kilt as a fighting dress would not be permanent.

In fact, officers of Highland regiments wore the kilt whenever they were out of the battle line and—rumor insists—sometimes in face of the enemy. Their men, unable to draw on stores as for other clothing, sometimes got kilts somewhere and no one seemed to mind very much.

The kilt, say Scots, has long been a symbol of liberty—and for more than knees. After the Hanoverian armies threw Prince Charlie out of Scotland in 1746, the wearing of the kilt was forbidden under penalty of six months' imprisonment for the first offence and seven years' transportation for the second.

In 1782 authorities gave up the battle to keep the Highlander and tartan apart.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WAUCHOPE,

G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.,

Colonel of The Black Watch, 1940-46

[OBITUARY by Field-Marshal EARL WAVELL.]

In Arthur Wauchope, The Black Watch has lost not only one of the ablest and most distinguished officers who ever served in it, but one whose love of the Regiment was shown both in devotion of spirit and in practical help throughout his life. All who knew him have also to mourn the loss of a gay and generous friend, a wise counsellor and a most gallant and upright man. The activities and interests of his busy life were many, as were his friends of all classes in all parts of the world. This short notice will deal mainly with his life in and work for the Regiment.

Arthur Grenfell Wauchope came of a well-known Scottish family, the Wauchopes of Niddrie Marischal. He was commissioned into The Black Watch in 1896, after three years in the Militia battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and joined the 2nd battalion, of which his cousin, the famous Colonel "Andy" Wauchope, had just taken over command. He served with the battalion at Edinburgh, York and Aldershot up to the outbreak of the South African War in October, 1899. The battalion was one of the earliest to embark for the Cape, where it landed in November. On the fatal day, or rather night, of Magersfontein, December 10, 1899, Arthur Wauchope was acting as orderly officer to Andy Wauchope, now a Major-General commanding the Highland Brigade. The general was killed almost at once and Arthur was very severely wounded while endeavouring to restore the situation. The wounded had to lie out

The late General Sir Arthur Wauchope attending the South African War Veterans' Parade in London in 1947—probably his last parade.

in the open all next day within close range of the Boer trenches. Arthur had managed to get behind the cover of an ant-hill, but his legs in a pair of bright new leather gaiters protruded and attracted the attention of a Boer marksman, who put several bullets into them. The resultant injuries would have crippled the ordinary man for life, and for many years the damaged bones continued to throw out splinters and to cause much suffering, while to the end any prolonger exertion or exposure—and Arthur never spared himself either on duty or in sport—was liable to cause much pain. This was the first of the five occasions when he was wounded in action. His injuries were severe enough to keep him out of the field for the remainder of the South African War. During this period he served as Military Secretary on the staff of the Governor of Cape Colony, where his quick mind received its first lessons in civil administration. He received the D.S.O. for his gallant conduct at Magersfontein.

After the war he rejoined the 2nd battalion in India and served there with it as a Company commander up till the outbreak of the Great War in 1914; at Ambala, Peshawar, Sialkote, Calcutta and Bareilly. In barracks, on training, in the mess, in every form of sport and enterprise, it is no exaggeration to say that his was throughout this period the most influential spirit of the battalion. He never for a moment put himself forward or attempted to lay down the law, but his seniors consulted him and his juniors looked up to him. And his counsel to seniors and juniors was always wise and had the efficiency and honour of the Regiment as its motive. His kindness and encouragement to young officers was remarkable. He was always energetic to forward sport of all kinds. As a subaltern before South Africa he had himself been a good regimental cricketer and active in all games, but now his wounds restricted him. As a polo player he was dashing but something of a danger to himself and others, for the injuries to his legs prevented him from full control of his ponies, and presently he was persuaded to give up the game. In later life he showed the same qualities of dash, precarious control and hazard on skis on the mountains of Switzerland. He was a keen and indefatigable shikari, and a good shot. During the winter he was out regularly at all opportunities after duck, snipe, partridges or any other game within reach. In the summer, if not on leave home, he made expeditions to Kashmir or elsewhere after big game. He did one very strenuous journey in Northern Burma, then almost unknown country, after elephant, while the battalion was at Calcutta, and almost succumbed to a dangerous bout of malaria. The game book of the 2nd Battalion will bear witness to his keenness and success in shikar.

He had a curious accident while shooting in the Himalayas. He was having a hill-side driven to him for pheasant and presently saw sailing down towards him two of those magnificent birds, cock minaul, about the size of a capercailzie. He had visions of a record right-and-left. His first barrel was successful, but as he turned to fire at the second the falling first bird struck him between the shoulders, and he knew little more till his shikaris picked him up a quarter of an hour later, very bruised and sore.

He also indulged to the full while in India his love of good literature, fine scenery, and historical remains, travelling extensively all over India to see the places of greatest interest. He probably enjoyed these ten years or so of regimental soldiering in India more than any others of his life. He had his beloved soldiers, his innumerable friends, almost unlimited sport, interesting places to visit, and leisure to read his books. Good music was the one enjoyment lacking. He was never idle and never dull, never too occupied to chat with a friend, give advice on a regimental problem, or help officer or man in a difficulty.

He was a keen golfer, who did not look formidable, but was difficult to beat on his handicap, for he was a good match player, as his winning of the Generals' Cup at the Army Golf Meeting for 3 years showed later on.

The 2nd battalion went from India to France in 1914 with the 7th Meerut Division. Arthur

Wauchope was one of the Company commanders. During the fighting in 1914 and the first part of 1915 he was wounded three times but never seriously. He was in command of the battalion as a Major at the Battle of Loos on September 25, 1915, when the battalion made a most gallant and successful advance of half a mile over four lines of enemy trenches, but was later compelled to withdraw owing to both flanks being exposed. Shortly afterwards the battalion went to Mesopotamia with the 7th Division, with Wauchope still in command, but now as a Lieut.-Colonel. He received the C.M.G. for his work in France.

The battalion landed in Mesopotamia in January, 1916, was at once hurried forward to attempt the relief of General Townshend's force at Kut, and became involved in the battle of Sheikh Saad. The battalion was in reserve and had just begun to cook dinners when Wauchope received the order to attack immediately, the only objective given by an excited brigadier being "the enemy trenches wherever the bullets are thickest." He was very severely wounded by a fragment of shell in the chest at the beginning of the attack, but continued to direct the fight until the order was given to dig in on the ground gained. He was evacuated to India and did not rejoin the battalion for nearly five months. Most men would not have rejoined at all, for the wound seriously affected his heart, which was indeed never really sound afterwards.

He took over command of the battalion again at the end of May, 1916, when it had been reduced to a skeleton in the efforts to relieve Kut; and with Neil Ritchie (now General Sir Neil Ritchie) as his adjutant, re-formed and re-trained the battalion under the exhausting conditions of a Mesopotamian summer, with no comforts, inadequate medical arrangements and inevitable malaria. He led the battalion in the advance to Baghdad in March, 1917, and at the battle of Mushaidie north Baghdad, where it greatly distinguished itself.

In April, 1917, he left the battalion to command the 8th Indian Brigade, which he did till the end of the war. He received the C.I.E. for his work in Mesopotamia.

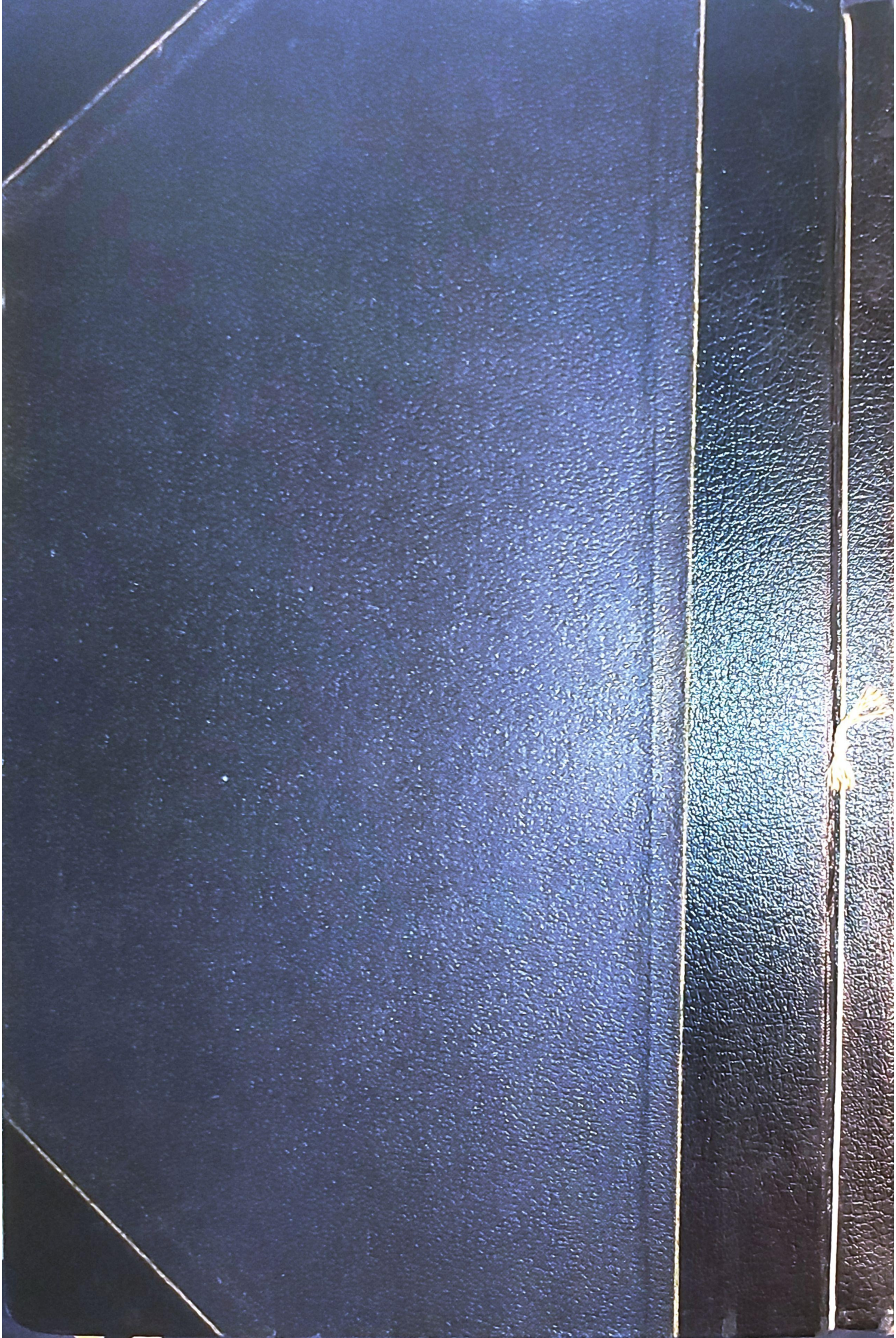
Two Regimental institutions were mainly the result of his energies at the conclusion of the war: the introduction of the "Red Hackle" as the Regimental magazine, and the publication of the history of the Regiment in the war, which he financed, edited and partly wrote himself.

After the war, he returned to command the 2nd Battalion at Cologne. Always a strict disciplinarian in spite of his kindness, he took strong measures to enforce standards of conduct that had suffered some relaxation during the war. He dealt sternly with any slackness both of officers and of men, quite ready to court unpopularity to restore what he considered the right traditions of the Regiment in peace. Some may have thought him unduly severe, but there is no doubt that all he did was salutary, and that as always the interests of the Regiment were uppermost in his mind. To those who supported him and worked as he did he was as kind as ever. Soon after the battalion went to Silesia he was taken to command a brigade, and was then promoted Major-General. His twenty-five years of regimental service, all with the 2nd Battalion, thus ended; until he became Colonel twenty years later.

In the interval he was employed on a number of important appointments. He was War Office representative on an Oversea Settlement Committee sent to the Dominions; Chief of the British Section of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Berlin; Commander of the 44th Home Counties Division, T.A.; and G.O.C. Northern Ireland. From this, his last purely military Command, he was appointed High Commissioner and C.-in-C. for Palestine and Transjordan, which post he held for nearly seven years from 1931-8. This is not the place to discuss his work there. He applied to the almost impossible task of reconciling Arab and Jew his usual energy (he was known as the Flying Scotsman for his habit of touring the country by air), persuasiveness and common-sense. He probably came nearer success than anyone; and had he returned home at the expiration of his term of office in 1936, his work would have been praised without any criticism. But it was not his way to consider his own reputation while it seemed that he could give useful service. He accepted a second term of office well knowing the risks involved. His last years in Palestine were clouded by the Arab rebellion, when he was criticised for unreasonable leniency and reluctance to use force in the early stages, and by his own ill-health, which necessitated his resignation in 1938.

During all this time the interests of the Regiment were continually in his mind and heart, and he never ceased to work for them. He was delighted that the 2nd Battalion came to Palestine, and was quartered in Jerusalem just before his term of office ended. His final farewell was before a Guard of Honour of the Battalion outside Jerusalem station. As "God Save the King" was played and the Guard presented arms, he forgot in front of his old Regiment his civilian garb, drew himself up, and stood rigidly at attention with his hand at the salute to the top-hat on his head.

In the years that remained the Regiment was still one of the main cares of his life, and he never tired of working for its interests. He succeeded General Sir Archibald Cameron as Colonel in 1940, and held the appointment till 1946. The post of Colonel, while it could not increase his devotion to the Regiment, enabled him to use his influence in its interests still more strongly. All that he did for the Regimental Comforts in the war, for the Association, for the Dunalistair Home and for all Regimental interests will be fresh in the minds of all of us. He was always in favour of the closest connection between Regular and Territorial battalions, and between the Regiment and our Allied Dominion Regiments; and in all matters he took a broad and never a narrow view. His influence on the spirit and traditions of the Regiment will be felt long after he has gone.

Those who knew Arthur Wauchope will require no words to remind them of his character or characteristics; they will not be soon or easily forgotten. For others, something must be said of such an outstanding personality. His gallantry and vitality were much above those of the ordinary brave and energetic man. His body was frail in his later years from its many wounds: yet the courage of his soul so supplied his limbs as to make them capable of any effort he required. His interest in all the good and beautiful things of life—music, art, poetry, literature, scenery—was unflagging and was with him to the end. He had a genius for friendship and many friends. It was impossible to be dull with him, his interest in people and affairs was so lively, and his knowledge of history, literature and art so exclusive. His hospitality was generous, his gaiety was infectious, his wit was shrewd but kindly, and his laughter had the ring of true enjoyment. He could sometimes be irritable and impatient with those whose wits and understanding were less quick than his own. He was stern and scathing indeed with any word or action that savoured of meanness, deceit or ill-faith. He was a sincere Christian and regular church-goer.

His last hours were spent in entertaining friends, with the same interest and gaiety as ever, though he had been warned that his heart might give out at any moment. He died as he would have wished, quickly as in battle, without fear and without long suffering, after a life devoted to service, friendship and beauty. No braver or more upright man, no kindlier or wiser friend ever lived. The Black Watch may well be proud to have had such a man as comrade and as leader.